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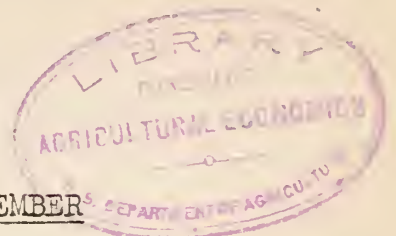
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-40

January 5, 1927

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT



BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN NOVEMBER

United Kingdom

The imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom in November were in most cases larger than the takings in the corresponding month last year but smaller than in October. The imports of apples from all sources amounted to 3,922,000 boxes in November compared with 4,095,000 boxes in October and 2,436,000 boxes in November 1925. The imports of oranges amounted to 350,000 boxes in November against 152,000 in October and 392,000 in November 1925. Of the dried fruit the imports of currants were smaller in November than in October but larger than in November 1925, while imports of raisins were somewhat smaller than in the preceding month and in November 1925. During the first five months, July to November, of the present season the imports of all important fresh fruits have been larger than last season, while the takings of dried fruit have been smaller.

Germany

The imports of apples into Germany from all sources have been smaller so far this season than in 1925-26 but the imports from the United States have been considerably larger. Other countries which have supplied a larger amount of apples this season are Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Italy, Holland and France, which are usually the leading sources of Germany's apple imports, have, on account of reduced crops, supplied a much smaller amount of apples to Germany than usual. The imports of apples into Germany from the United States in November amounted to 160,000 boxes compared with 59,000 boxes in October and 44,000 boxes in November 1925. The imports of oranges and lemons into Germany during the months of July to November were larger than in the corresponding months of 1925.

The total imports of prunes into Germany during the five months, July to November, were considerably smaller than during the same months of 1925. The decrease was caused by the falling off in the takings of prunes from the United States, which was not fully compensated for by the increased imports from Yugoslavia. The November imports of prunes from the United States were much larger than the October imports and almost four times as large as the takings in November 1925. The imports of raisins have been similar to those of prunes. During the first five months of the present season the imports from the United States have been smaller than in the corresponding period of 1925-26, but the takings from Turkey have been larger. In November, however, the imports from the United States were very much larger than in October or in November 1925.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries
1925 - 1926

Commodity and country	July - November		1926		1925
	1925	1926 ^{a/}	October	November ^{a/}	November
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States..	69,053	234,000	58,748	160,000	43,751
Austria	115,421	296,000	234,284	25,000	11,910
Italy	1,071,420	955,000	399,373	320,000	353,232
Belgium	638,296	361,000	149,031	125,000	162,970
Holland	1,735,124	295,000	132,286	115,000	620,730
Hungary	543,183	852,000	58,292	540,000	54,839
Rumania	398,241	269,000	56,453	165,000	172,951
Yugoslavia ...	251,550	285,000	82,552	180,000	34,151
France	1,058,834	580,000	309,265	270,000	526,749
Switzerland ...	170,666	814,000	725,578	85,000	82,928
Czechoslovakia:	273,301	249,000	145,559	185,000	56,959
Others	339,761	304,000	148,660	80,000	116,497
Total	6,664,840	5,599,000	2,500,079	2,255,000	2,237,667
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Total	^{b/} 112,668	^{b/} 123,000	^{b/} 6,737	^{b/} 31,000	^{b/} 28,518
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Total	^{c/} 530,220	^{c/} 632,000	^{c/} 93,418	^{c/} 131,000	^{c/} 95,638
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
United States..	18,095	10,600	781	1,300	364
Yugoslavia ...	7,817	11,700	1,679	5,500	5,474
Total	27,636	23,900	2,662	7,300	6,769
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States..	6,598	4,700	271	1,500	380
Turkey	15,049	16,700	5,604	6,800	4,238
Others	6,760	4,700	1,021	2,000	836
Total	28,406	26,100	6,896	10,400	5,454
<u>CURRANTS:</u>					
Total	13,270	10,900	2,747	3,300	4,325

^{a/} Rounded figures. ^{b/} Boxes of 70 lbs. ^{c/} Boxes of 74 lbs.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1926

Commodity and Unit	: July - November :		1926		1925	
	: 1925	: 1926	: Oct.	: Nov.	: Nov.	
FRESH FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:	
Apples.....1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 6,653	: 10,204	: 4,095	: 3,922	: 2,436	
Apricots <u>and</u> peaches " pounds	: 3,076	: 6,557	: 34	: 15	: 2	
Bananas " bunches	: 6,067	: 7,323	: 1,273	: 1,067	: 1,006	
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 690	: 781	: 173	: 120	: 156	
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	: 1,176	: 1,542	: 152	: 350	: 392	
Pears " pounds	: 50,606	: 142,534	: 26,369	: 11,989	: 9,514	
Plums " "	: 55,446	: 45,432	: 3,525	: 142	: 324	
DRIED FRUIT:	:	:	:	:	:	
Currants " "	: 92,163	: 89,443	: 33,970	: 24,234	: 19,978	
Raisins " "	: 87,077	: 81,048	: 27,547	: 25,571	: 26,125	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

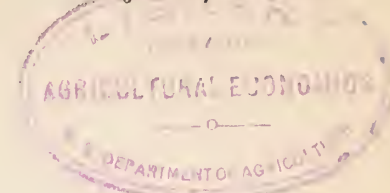
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

January 10, 1927.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES FURTHER CHANGES IN FIXED VALUATIONS ON
CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Canadian Department of Customs and Excise announced under date of December 18, 1926, the cancellation of the "fair market valuations" on all commodities to which they had been applicable except on onions, cabbages, potatoes, beans and apples. The "fair market valuations" on the latter products will continue to remain in force for the assessment of the duty and for anti-dumping purposes. The fixed valuations established by the Canadian Government for assessing the import duty and for levying the special (dumping) duty wherever necessary were released by the Department of Agriculture under dates of September 23, 1926, and October 25, 1926, in Foreign Service Reports numbers F-33 and F-37.

The import duties on fruits and vegetables remain as given in Foreign Service Report F-33 and, with the exception of the products above mentioned, all ad valorem duties will be assessed on the basis of the invoice valuation as formerly.

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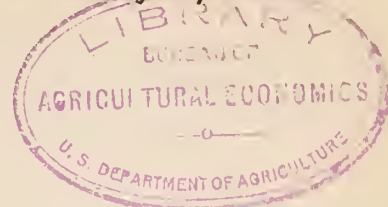
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Washington

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February 1, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT



CANADA RAISES VALUATIONS FOR APPLICATION OF DUMPING DUTIES ON APPLES

An order issued by the Canadian Ministry of Customs and Excise under date of January 24, 1927 raises the basis for the application of the dumping duty on American apples 75¢ per box or equivalent thereof when imported in other containers. This order is to be applicable only to apples grown west of Chicago and imported from Chicago and points east thereof. Official valuations on apples for special duty purposes were first established under date of September 2, 1926, under authority of Section 47 (a) of the Canadian Customs Act.

Special (dumping) duty

The Canadian anti-dumping law provides that "if the declared export valuation or selling price to an importer in Canada of articles of a kind produced in Canada is more than 5 per cent less than the fair market value of the article when sold for home consumption in the country of export at the time of exportation, there shall be collected in addition to the regular duties, a special (or dumping) duty equal to the difference between the said declared export valuation and the said fair market value of the article, which assessment, however, shall not be more than 15 per cent ~~ad valorem~~". Section 47 (a) of the Canadian Customs Act, however, gives the Minister of Customs and Excise the authority to disregard the said "fair market value of the article in the country of origin" and to use instead an officially established valuation as the basis for the assessment of the dumping duty.

Official valuations

The official valuations, therefore, are established for the purpose of assessing dumping duties. Section 47 (a) of the Customs Act provides that whenever "natural products" of a class grown in Canada are imported under conditions that injuriously affect the interests of domestic producers, the Governor in Council may authorize the establishment of "special valuations" to be used as the basis for the assessment of a special (dumping) duty, in addition to the regular duties provided for in the tariff, and the values thus established shall be held to be the "fair market value", notwithstanding any other provisions of the Customs Act.

Application of the order

Under the recently announced order, apples grown west of Chicago and imported from Chicago and points east thereof will be subject to the regular duty specified in the Canadian Tariff Act and the fixed valuations will be used as the basis for the application of the anti-dumping law. For example, with the 75¢ increase the official valuation of a box of Extra Fancy apples, sizes 175 and under, is now fixed at \$2.55. If, however, the declared invoice value is more than 5 per cent less, or say \$2.25, the importer would have to pay the dif-

ference of 30¢ in the form of a dumping duty in addition to the regular duty of 29.5¢. As previously stated, the special duty may run up to but not over 15 per cent of the "fixed valuation".

The following tabulation gives the "official valuations" effective as a result of the order of January 24, 1927 compared with those established on September 2, 1926. The last column gives the regular Canadian duty on apples imported from the United States.

APPLES: Canadian fixed valuations for application of dumping duties. a/

Grade and size	Valuations:	Additional:	Total	Maximum	
	: fixed	: valuations:	: valuation	: dumping	: Regular
	: Sept. 2, 1926	: Jan. 24, 1927	: now in effect <u>b/</u>	: duty assessible:	: duty
	: Per box	: Per box	: Per box	: Per box	: Per box
Extra Fancy, medium to large.	\$ 1.80	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.55	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.295
Extra Fancy (175 and under)					
and Fancy, medium to large	1.50	0.75	2.25	0.38	"
Fancy (175 and under) and					
C-Grade, all sizes	1.25	0.75	2.00	0.38	"
Combination Extra Fancy					
and Fancy	1.55	0.75	2.30	0.35	"
Combination Fancy and					
C-Grade	1.35	0.75	2.10	0.32	"
Orchard Run	1.45	0.75	2.20	0.33	"
Unwrapped jumble pack	1.20	0.75	1.95	0.29	"
Small Fancy and C-Grade in					
bushel baskets or hampers	1.20	0.75	1.95	0.29	"
	: Per bbl	: Per bbl	: Per bbl	: Per bbl	: Per bbl
No. 1 barreled varieties ...	\$ 4.50	\$ 2.25	\$ 6.75	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.90
No. 2 barreled varieties ...	3.75	2.25	6.00	0.90	0.90
Domestic barreled varieties	3.50	2.25	5.75	0.86	0.90
No. 3 barreled varieties ...	2.75	2.25	5.00	0.75	0.90
		<u>In baskets, hampers, or crates</u>			
Bushel baskets, hampers or					
crates	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.274

a/ Supplement to Appraisers Bulletin 3222, Department of Customs and Excise, Ottawa, Canada, January 24, 1927.

b/ Since the additional valuations are "75¢ a box or equivalent thereof in other containers", the rate on barrels has been computed on the basis of three boxes to the barrel.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

February 3, 1927.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN DECEMBER

United Kingdom

The imports of all fresh fruit, except citrus, into the United Kingdom were smaller in December than in November and, except for apples and lemons, smaller than in December 1925. During the period July-December, 1926, the imports of fresh fruit, particularly apples and pears, were much larger than in the corresponding period of 1925. The reduced fruit crops of the United Kingdom and the low prices of imported fruit, especially apples, were sufficiently important factors to offset the depressed economic conditions prevailing in that country. The imports of currants and raisins in December were smaller than in November but considerably larger than in December 1925.

Germany

The large increase in the imports of American apples into Germany in December compared with preceding months and the declining imports of this fruit from Continental European countries is the outstanding feature of the German import trade in fresh fruit. During the six months, July-December, the imports of apples into Germany from the United States were almost five times as large as in the corresponding period of 1925. The decrease in the imports of prunes from both the United States and Yugoslavia and the increase in the imports of raisins into Germany during the present season have been the principal developments in the dried fruit trade of that country.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1926

Commodity and Unit	July - December :		1926		1925	
	1925	1926	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	
FRESH FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Apples1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 8,795	: 12,676	: 3,922	: 2,472	: 2,142	
Apricots and peaches " pounds	: 3,186	: 6,601	: 15	: 44	: 110	
Bananas " bunches	: 6,939	: 8,083	: 1,067	: 760	: 922	
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 840	: 968	: 120	: 187	: 150	
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	: 3,077	: 3,659	: 350	: 2,117	: 1,901	
Pears " pounds	: 53,623	: 145,485	: 11,939	: 2,951	: 3,017	
Plums " "	: 55,530	: 45,471	: 142	: 39	: 84	
DRIED FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	: 100,521	: 104,430	: 24,234	: 14,987	: 8,358	
Raisins " "	: 96,652	: 93,875	: 25,571	: 12,827	: 9,575	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries
1925 - 1926

Commodity and country	July - December		1926		1925
	1925	1926 <u>a/</u>	November	December	December
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States...	157,988	705,000	160,936	470,000	88,935
Austria	116,097	524,000	180,002	70,000	676
Italy	1,214,428	1,352,000	322,122	395,000	143,008
Belgium	725,523	467,000	126,168	105,000	87,227
Holland	2,011,746	351,000	115,596	55,000	276,622
Hungary	545,788	341,000	24,321	5,000	2,605
Rumania	499,402	259,000	85,423	70,000	101,161
Yugoslavia	253,083	336,000	166,527	115,000	1,533
France	1,334,875	614,000	268,831	35,000	276,041
Switzerland ...	181,924	1,420,000	541,124	150,000	11,258
Czechoslovakia :	278,898	468,000	178,948	125,000	5,597
Others	369,144	320,000	66,078	30,000	29,383
Total	7,688,886	7,223,000	2,254,106	1,625,000	1,024,046
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total	<u>b/</u> 810,245	<u>b/</u> 999,000	<u>b/</u> 30,597	<u>b/</u> 877,000	<u>b/</u> 697,577
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total	<u>c/</u> 668,249	<u>c/</u> 812,000	<u>c/</u> 132,008	<u>c/</u> 179,000	<u>c/</u> 138,029
	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States...	18,657	13,400	1,283	2,800	563
Yugoslavia	24,669	16,000	5,453	4,400	16,852
Total	45,647	31,500	7,285	7,600	18,011
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States...	7,648	7,700	1,567	3,000	1,051
Turkey	17,202	34,700	6,767	4,000	2,153
Others	7,662	10,000	1,994	1,000	902
Total	32,512	54,800	10,328	8,000	4,106
<u>CURRENTS:</u>					
Total	14,932	13,400	3,294	2,500	1,662

a/ Rounded figures. b/ Boxes of 70 lbs. c/ Boxes of 74 lbs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-44

March 1, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES FURTHER CHANGES
IN FIXED VALUATIONS ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS

The Canadian Department of Customs and Excise under date of February 23 announces the suspension until further notice of the official valuations on apples imported from the United States. The order states that as long as the supply of Canadian apples is so reduced that domestic fruit is no longer available to the trade in substantial quantities, the Minister of Customs and Excise will not apply the "fair market valuations" officially established for apples for the assessment of the anti-dumping duty.

An order issued on February 8 announced the cancellation of the official valuations on all commodities listed in the Appraisers' Bulletins, Nos. 3202, 3211, 3232 and 3265 except on potatoes. The valuation of 2¢ a pound on potatoes will remain in force until otherwise ordered. The regular import duty on potatoes is 35¢ per 100 pounds. The valuation plan provides that potatoes imported from the United States will be subject to an additional (dumping) duty whenever the invoice value is more than 5 per cent below the fixed valuation of 2¢ a pound. This special (dumping) duty will amount to the difference between the invoice value and the fixed valuation but may not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem. Thus, 100 pounds of potatoes invoiced at \$1.70 would pay in addition to the regular import duty of 35¢ a special (or dumping) duty of 30¢.

The only other products on which Canada still applies officially established market valuations for the assessment of ad valorem rates of duty and for anti-dumping purposes are beans and eggs. The valuations established from time to time by the Canadian Ministry of Customs and Excise and their application to products imported from the United States have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in Foreign Service Releases, Nos. F-33, F-37, F-41 and F-42, and in "Foreign Crops and Markets" for January 24, 1927.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-45

March 3, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

VALUE OF THE 1926 CANADIAN FRUIT HARVEST

The total value of the commercial fruit crop of Canada for 1926 is officially estimated at \$19,578,702 compared with a revised value of \$22,238,745 in 1925, according to a report from Consul Hickerson at Ottawa. The apple crop, Canada's most important fruit crop, is mainly responsible for this decrease, for not only is the 1926 production below that of 1925 but the average price per barrel also shows a drop of 35 cents below that of last season. Pears show a decided gain both in production and value per bushel over 1925. With the exception of apples, peaches and strawberries production in 1926 was above that of 1925 but average value dropped for all fruits except pears, strawberries and raspberries.

FRUIT: Estimated production and value of commercial crop in
Canada 1925 and 1926

Crop	Production		Average value		Total value	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Apples	2,943,060	2,550,000	5.60	5.25	16,709,440	13,387,500
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>				
Pears	156,422	332,960	2.13	2.70	332,735	898,992
Plums & Prunes:	79,562	122,000	1.94	1.61	154,288	196,420
Peaches	201,840	138,000	2.71	2.25	547,772	310,500
Apricots	4,202	37,000	4.75	4.25	19,960	157,250
Cherries	114,925	143,500	3.56	3.00	409,210	430,500
	<u>Quarts</u>	<u>Quarts</u>				
Strawberries...	8,070,000	6,230,000	.18	.20	1,452,950	1,246,000
Raspberries...	1,947,000	2,132,000	.20	.22	401,690	469,040
Other berries..	2,470,000	3,125,000	.21	.18	524,700	562,500
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>				
Grapes	24,000,000	38,400,000	.07	.05	1,680,000	1,920,000

Compiled from Report of Consul Hickerson quoting official sources.

Fruits other than apples for the Province of Quebec are not included in the above table. For comparison with commercial crops and values for earlier years, 1921-1924, and fruit production 1900, 1910 and 1920 see Foreign Service Release, Fruits, No 19, April 3, 1926.

APPLE STORAGE IN CANADA

Apple stores in Canada on February 15, 1927 were much below stores at the same time last year, according to the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Converted to a barrel basis, stores amounted to 292,689 barrels in 1927 compared with 430,934 barrels at the same time in 1926. The decline was greater in cold storage than in common storage and was especially noticeable in the number of barreled apples in cold storage at that time. Detailed figures were as follows:

Date	Cold storage		Common storage	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
February 15, 1927	19,273	103,142	189,239	144,390
February 15, 1926	59,771	153,862	285,211	103,993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

E.S.
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March 5, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT
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BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN JANUARY

United Kingdom

The imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom during the seven months of the present season, July to January, were on a considerably higher level for all items except plums than in the corresponding period of the 1925-26 season. The increases in the imports of apples, pears, peaches and apricots were particularly noteworthy. During July to January, 1926-27, the imports of apples into Great Britain were 40 per cent larger than in the same months of 1925-26. The large supplies and low prices of American apples accounted for most of this increase. The imports of apples in January showed a decline from the December total but were larger than in January last year. The imports of oranges in January were considerably smaller than in the preceding month, as well as in the corresponding month in 1926. In the dried fruit trade the imports of currants have been on a higher level than last season, while the takings of raisins show a slight decline.

Germany

The season has now advanced far enough to make evident the principal features of the German fruit trade during 1926-27. The outstanding feature, from the American point of view, is the increase of over 250 per cent in the imports of apples from the United States. The total imports of apples into Germany from all sources during the months of July to January have been somewhat smaller than in the same period of 1925-26. There have been very large declines in the takings of apples from the Netherlands, France, Hungary and Rumania. On the other hand, the increase in the imports from Switzerland has been even larger than in the case of the United States. More apples have also been taken from Czechoslovakia and Austria than in the first seven months of the 1925-26 season. In January the United States was by far the largest source of Germany's apple imports and American apples will no doubt predominate in the German market during the remainder of the season since continental apple supplies are practically exhausted. Australian apples will probably not appear in the German market in important quantities before May.

The imports of prunes into Germany were somewhat smaller during the first seven months of 1926-27 than in the preceding year. During July to January 1925-26 Germany imported 50,805,000 pounds of prunes, of which 56 per cent came from Yugoslavia and 38 per cent from the United States, while during corresponding months of the present season the total imports have amounted to 42,700,000 pounds, of which 55 per cent came from Yugoslavia and 39 per cent from the United States. There has been an increase in the imports of raisins into Germany, but this has been due largely to increased takings from Turkey rather than larger imports from the United States.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July - January		1926	1927	1926
	1925-26	1926-27 ^{a/}	December	January ^{a/}	January
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States...	283,590	1,040,000	469,424	335,000	125,602
Austria	116,097	^{b/} 523,032	68,573	^{c/}	---
Italy	1,273,571	1,409,000	397,088	55,000	59,143
Belgium	781,054	515,000	103,571	50,000	55,531
Holland	2,145,234	372,000	55,927	20,000	133,488
Hungary	545,788	^{b/} 342,134	6,313	^{c/}	---
Rumania	517,820	^{b/} 259,687	70,267	^{c/}	18,413
Yugoslavia	253,539	^{b/} 384,842	113,782	^{c/}	456
France	1,339,755	^{b/} 616,300	37,152	^{c/}	4,880
Switzerland ...	184,334	^{b/} 1,419,520	149,542	^{c/}	2,410
Czechoslovakia :	279,910	^{b/} 465,846	122,761	^{c/}	1,012
Others	376,651	364,000	29,196	15,000	7,507
Total	8,097,333	7,731,000	1,623,596	510,000	408,447
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total ^{d/}	1,755,395	1,856,000	719,478	1,014,000	945,150
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total ^{e/}	743,357	914,000	179,693	101,000	75,108
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States :	19,419	16,400	2,731	3,100	762
Yugoslavia ...	28,769	23,900	4,532	7,700	4,100
Total	50,805	42,700	7,594	11,200	5,153
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States ..	9,245	9,300	2,948	1,600	1,597
Turkey	19,412	23,600	4,377	2,600	2,210
Others	8,505	7,700	1,076	1,900	843
Total	37,162	39,900	7,601	6,200	4,650
<u>CURRANTS:</u>					
Total	16,274	15,500	2,528	2,100	1,342

^{a/} Rounded figures. ^{b/} July-December only; January, if any, included in "Others". ^{c/} If any, included in "Others". ^{d/} In boxes of 70 pounds.
^{e/} In boxes of 74 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	: July - January :		1926 :		1927 :		1926 :	
	: 1925-26 :		1926-27 :		December :		January :	
<u>FRESH FRUITS:</u>								
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	:	10,250	:	14,411	:	2,472	:	1,735
Apricots and peaches " pounds	:	3,519	:	6,642	:	44	:	41
Bananas " bunches	:	7,850	:	8,934	:	760	:	851
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	:	986	:	1,106	:	187	:	138
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	:	5,022	:	5,125	:	2,117	:	1,466
Pears " pounds	:	54,237	:	148,273	:	2,951	:	2,788
Plums " "	:	55,963	:	45,909	:	39	:	438
	:		:		:		:	
<u>DRIED FRUITS:</u>								
Currents " "	:	105,203	:	110,857	:	14,987	:	6,427
Raisins " "	:	103,739	:	99,874	:	12,827	:	5,999
	:		:		:		:	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-47

March 30, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY



United Kingdom

The total imports of apples into the United Kingdom during the eight months, July to February, 1926-27, amounted to 16,576,000 boxes or 43 per cent more than the imports during the corresponding period of 1925-26. The imports in February amounted to 2,165,000 boxes as compared with 1,735,000 in January and 1,357,000 in February last year. During February the major part of the imports consisted of American apples, but competition will be met from New Zealand and Australian apples during the remainder of the season.

There has been a noteworthy increase in the imports into the United Kingdom of other deciduous fruits such as apricots, peaches and pears. The imports of apricots and peaches have been about twice as large during the 1926-27 season as in 1925-26, while the imports of pears have been almost three times as large. The relatively large imports of apricots and peaches in February consisted mainly of South African fruit.

Total imports of raisins into the United Kingdom show a falling off as compared with the preceding (1925-26) season. Imports from the United States during the period July to February, 1926-27, amounted to 37,873,000 pounds or 37 per cent of the total imports, as compared with 37,385,000 pounds or 35 per cent of the total during the same period of 1925-26. The imports from Smyrna showed a large increase from 13,601,000 pounds during the 1925-26 season to 26,055,000 pounds during the present season. On the other hand, the imports from Spain and Australia fell off considerably. The export season for Spanish and Smyrna raisins is practically over, while Australia and South Africa raisins will not begin to arrive in the United Kingdom in quantity until May.

Germany

Germany imported 520,000 bushels of American apples in February. This is the largest monthly importation of apples from the United States ever made. Imports from other sources were relatively small. The total imports of American apples into Germany during the present season (1926-27) now amount to 1,560,000 bushels as compared with 1,432,000 bushels from Italy and 1,430,000 bushels from Switzerland, the next largest sources. The increase in the imports of apples from the United States and Switzerland and the decrease in the takings from the Netherlands and France are the outstanding features of the German apple trade this season compared with last.

The imports of both oranges and lemons into Germany have also been much larger this year than during 1925-26. The total imports of prunes, on the other hand, have declined, but the proportion obtained from the United States has remained about the same at 41 per cent. In February, for the first time since September, the monthly imports of prunes into Germany from the United States were larger than those from Yugoslavia. Imports of raisins during the period July to February, 1926-27, have exceeded the imports during the corresponding period of 1925-26 by 10 per cent. Most of this increase was due to larger takings from Turkey, although imports from the United States have been larger than last year.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July -- February		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27 <u>a/</u>	January	February <u>a/</u>	February
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States:	410,875	1,560,000	335,595	520,000	127,285
Austria	119,960	<u>b/</u> 527,146	4,114	<u>c/</u>	3,863
Italy	1,341,999	1,432,000	52,545	25,000	68,428
Belgium	816,137	547,000	51,683	30,000	35,083
Holland	2,236,479	399,000	22,171	25,000	91,245
Hungary	545,788	<u>b/</u> 344,780	2,646	<u>c/</u>	---
Rumania	549,852	<u>b/</u> 269,753	10,066	<u>c/</u>	32,032
Yugoslavia ..	253,539	<u>b/</u> 387,162	2,320	<u>c/</u>	---
France	1,347,626	<u>b/</u> 621,195	4,895	<u>c/</u>	7,871
Switzerland...	186,959	<u>b/</u> 1,429,992	10,472	<u>c/</u>	2,625
Czechoslovakia:	280,521	<u>b/</u> 469,348	3,502	<u>c/</u>	611
Others	385,085	362,624	8,817	20,000	8,444
Total	8,474,820	8,350,000	508,826	620,000	377,487
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total <u>d/</u> ...	2,910,231	3,237,000	1,047,122	1,348,000	1,154,836
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total <u>e/</u> ...	837,943	1,041,000	100,363	128,000	94,536
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States:	23,663	19,600	3,171	3,100	4,244
Yugoslavia ..	31,058	26,000	7,726	2,000	2,239
Total	57,599	48,200	11,174	5,500	6,794
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States:	9,975	10,800	1,606	1,500	729
Turkey	21,804	25,300	2,659	2,400	2,392
Others	10,141	10,200	1,804	700	1,642
Total	41,920	46,300	6,069	4,600	4,763
<u>CURRENTS:</u>					
Total	17,633	17,400	2,073	1,900	1,359

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-January only; February, if any, included in "Others". c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ In boxes of 70 pounds.
e/ In boxes of 74 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	: July - February: 1927	: 1926
	: 1925-26: 1926-27: January: February: February	
FRESH FRUITS:	:	:
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 11,607: 16,576: 1,735:	2,165: 1,357
Apricots and peaches " pounds	: 3,894: 7,357: 41:	715: 375
Bananas " bunches	: 8,659: 9,705: 851:	771: 809
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 1,124: 1,304: 138:	198: 138
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	: 6,407: 6,391: 1,466:	1,766: 1,385
Pears " pounds	: 56,212: 150,638: 2,788:	2,365: 1,975
Plums " "	: 56,214: 46,487: 438:	578: 251
DRIED FRUITS:	:	:
Currants " "	: 108,861: 114,573: 6,427:	3,716: 3,653
Raisins " "	: 108,234: 103,562: 5,999:	3,688: 3,495
<u>a/</u> All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. <u>b/</u> Boxes of 74 pounds, in- cludes limes and citrus other than oranges. <u>c/</u> Boxes of 70 pounds.		

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

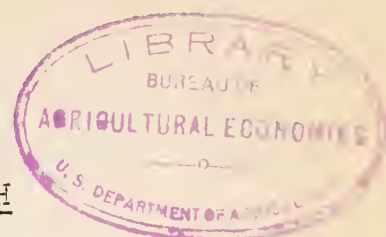
F.S.
F-48

May 6, 1927.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT



BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN MARCH

United Kingdom

Increased consumption of fresh fruit in the United Kingdom is indicated by the trade statistics which show larger imports for every important item during the present season (July to March) compared with 1925-26. Apples and pears showed particularly noteworthy increases. Apricots and peaches were also imported in much larger quantities. The imports of citrus fruit, however, have been only slightly larger than in the preceding season. In the dried fruit trade the imports of both currants and raisins have been on a slightly lower level than during 1925-26.

Germany

American apples continued to flow into Germany in large quantities during March, and the total imports of American apples into that country during the present (1926-27) season now amount to 2,155,000 bushels or an increase of 270 per cent over the corresponding period in 1925-26. This year American apples have comprised 23 per cent of the German apple imports, compared with 6.5 per cent in 1925-26. Imports of prunes into Germany, both from the United States and Yugoslavia, still continue to run behind last year's takings. On the other hand, the imports of raisins from both Turkey and the United States have been larger than in 1925-26.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	: July - March :		1927		: 1926	
	: 1925-26:	: 1926-27:	February:	March:	March	
<u>FRESH FRUITS:</u>						
Apples..... 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 12,992:	18,498:	2,165:	1,922:	1,383	
Apricots and peaches " pounds	: 3,993:	8,901:	715:	1,176:	99	
Bananas..... " bunches	: 9,538:	10,616:	771:	910:	879	
Lemons..... " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 1,321:	1,531:	198:	227:	190	
Oranges..... " " <u>c/</u>	: 8,693:	8,862:	1,766:	1,971:	2,287	
Pears..... " pounds	: 59,586:	153,425:	2,365:	2,787:	3,374	
Plums..... " "	: 56,438:	47,361:	578:	874:	226	
<u>DRIED FRUITS:</u>						
Currants..... " "	: 115,454:	114,198:	3,716:	3,594:	2,922	
Raisins..... " "	: 112,788:	107,802:	3,688:	4,152:	5,577	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July - March		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27 <u>a/</u>	February	March <u>a/</u>	March
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States	578,094	2,155,000	519,704	595,000	167,219
Austria.....	119,960	<u>b/</u> 527,878	732	<u>c/</u>	-
Italy.....	1,424,200	1,457,000	25,488	25,000	82,201
Belgium.....	897,867	572,000	29,672	25,000	81,730
Holland.....	2,274,358	414,000	24,671	15,000	37,879
Hungary	545,788	<u>b/</u> 344,780	-	<u>c/</u>	-
Rumania.....	561,386	<u>b/</u> 279,804	10,051	<u>c/</u>	11,534
Yugoslavia....	255,683	<u>b/</u> 387,162	-	<u>c/</u>	2,144
France.....	1,377,839	<u>b/</u> 621,461	266	<u>c/</u>	30,213
Switzerland...	188,447	<u>b/</u> 1,436,977	6,985	<u>c/</u>	1,488
Czechoslovakia:	281,147	<u>b/</u> 473,612	4,264	<u>c/</u>	626
Others.....	389,050	363,326	1,322	20,000	3,965
Total.....	8,893,819	9,033,000	623,155	680,000	418,999
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total <u>d/</u> ...	4,227,234	4,518,000	1,347,414	1,282,000	1,317,003
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total <u>e/</u> ...	981,647	1,188,000	128,624	146,000	143,704
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States..	26,301	22,000	3,046	2,500	2,638
Yugoslavia....	32,823	27,100	2,067	1,200	1,765
Total.....	62,333	51,800	5,412	3,700	4,734
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States..	10,651	11,800	1,478	1,000	676
Turkey.....	25,873	26,800	2,431	1,500	2,069
Others.....	11,061	10,800	630	600	920
Total.....	45,585	49,400	4,539	3,100	3,665
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>CURRENTS:</u>					
Total.....	18,717	18,700	1,842	1,400	1,084

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-February only; March, if any, included in "Others". c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ In boxes of 70 pounds.
e/ In boxes of 74 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-49

May 19, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

THE FRENCH MARKET FOR AMERICAN FRESH FRUIT

Although France is an important fruit-growing country and exports a large surplus to nearby markets, it imports many varieties of sub-tropical fruits and, in off seasons or during periods of inadequate domestic supply, considerable quantities of temperate zone fruit, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul D. C. Woods at Paris. Consul Woods points out that since oranges from Syria and apples from Canada and Australia can be sold profitably in the French market, it would seem that superior grades of such products from the United States could be disposed of in greater volume than at present.

American shipments in 1925 and 1926

The following table giving the exports of certain fresh fruits from the United States to England, Germany and France during 1925 and 1926 shows the relative importance of the three markets. As these figures relate to direct shipments only, they may be somewhat below the total quantities which actually find their way into France.

FRESH FRUIT: Exports from the United States to England, Germany
and France, 1925-26

Kind of fruit	:Unit of : :quantity:	England		Germany		France	
		1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Grapefruit	:Boxes :	141,300	157,580	4,028	3,268	2,947	3,445
Oranges	:Boxes :	31,327	233,785	104	4,348	43	21
Apples	:Boxes :	2,587,854	3,347,829	462,326	854,916	1,330	3,978
Apples	:Barrels :	1,345,899	2,411,807	117,044	113,140	9,888	25

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Grapefruit

Florida grapefruit was introduced into France in 1920, since which date it has acquired a limited market, but American residents and tourists are the principal consumers. A large grocery store in Paris is endeavoring to encourage its French clientele to purchase grapefruit by a notice directing how it may be served. The retail price of the fruit is 7 francs (\$0.27), which puts it beyond the average French housekeeper's purse. An intelligent, systematic advertising campaign is needed to create the basis of a permanent demand. It may be added that the French will not accept grapefruit, or any other fruit, for breakfast, but it could probably be popularized as an opening dish at lunch or dinner.

Oranges

The French orange market is supplied mainly from Spain, Italy and Northern Africa. For the past few years a very fair quality of orange has been received from Morocco, where increased attention has been given to its cultivation. What is generally considered the best orange obtainable in France comes from Jaffa, in Syria. It is now retailed at 2 francs (\$0.08) each.

From May to September the Paris market is almost devoid of oranges. Those offered are usually dry. If it were possible to ship American oranges, under refrigeration, during the summer period, they should command a considerable sale in France, states Consul Woods.

Apples

American apples were placed in small quantities upon the French market two years ago, where they gained immediate appreciation on account of their excellent quality and the finished manner in which they were packed. The opportunity for the sale of American apples was greatly aided during the past season by a shortage in the French crop which, in some sections, reached only 50 per cent of normal. Since January, 1927, it is estimated that 20,000 barrels of California apples have been transshipped into France from Antwerp and Rotterdam. They are being sold in the Paris wholesale market at 120 francs (\$4.70) per box.

The best French apples are the Rainettes, a red, speckled fruit, and the Calville, a medium-sized, greenish yellow apple. Canadian Rainettes, although little esteemed by the English and the Canadians, are well liked in France. The American apples commonly seen at Paris are of the dark red, very hard varieties. Large, light colored apples would also secure a market in France if the prices were not prohibitive.

Methods of importing

Since adequate cold storage facilities are available at Paris and Havre, local importers consider it preferable to ship American fruit to central and northern France via Havre, rather than via Antwerp or Rotterdam, particularly since fruit forwarded from the latter ports frequently arrives in bad condition. If the French market is to be seriously developed, a central agent should be named at Paris, who would receive regular provisions upon consignment and dispose of them at the best market prices.

French Customs Tariff

The French Customs Tariff provides the following duties for fresh fruit shipped directly from the United States: Oranges and grapefruit, Frs. 8.50 per 100 kilograms (\$0.15 per 100 pounds); apples, Frs. 4.25 per 100 kilograms (\$0.07 per 100 pounds); pears, Frs. 5.10 per 100 kilograms (\$0.09 per 100 pounds).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

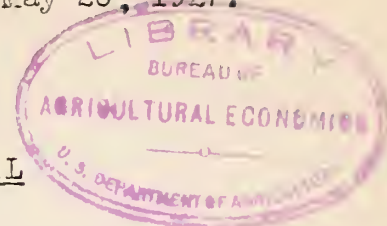
F.S.
F-50

May 26, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

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BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN APRIL



United Kingdom

The total imports of apples into the United Kingdom during the ten months, July to April, of the 1926-27 season, amounted to 19,786,000 boxes as compared with 14,438,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This gain has been very largely due to the larger takings of American apples. The receipts of Australian apples into the United Kingdom up to April 28 of the present season amounted to approximately 900,000 cases as compared with 3,691,000 cases for the whole of last season. There have been a number of sailings from Australia since April 28 and Australian apples will probably continue to reach the United Kingdom until nearly the end of June, according to reports of the Empire Marketing Board of the United Kingdom, but the total imports for this season will undoubtedly fall far behind those of 1925-26.

The imports of oranges into the United Kingdom during July to April, 1926-27, were about the same as last year. There was a considerable increase in the imports of Palestine oranges but takings of Spanish fruit fell off. The imports of currants into the United Kingdom have been somewhat larger during the present season than last year, but the takings of raisins decreased. The imports of raisins in April, however, amounted to 5,880,000 pounds, of which 28 per cent was from the United States and 37 per cent from Australia, as compared with 3,723,000 pounds with 44 per cent from the United States and 16 per cent from Australia in April last year.

Germany

The remarkable increase of over 250 per cent in the imports of American apples into Germany during the present season as compared with 1925-26 is the feature of the German fruit trade. Takings of American apples held up very well during April, amounting to 485,000 bushels as compared with 595,000 bushels in March and 174,000 in April 1926. Total imports of apples into Germany during the ten months, July to April, have been only slightly larger than in 1925-26, which means that American and Swiss apples have somewhat more than made up the deficiencies in Dutch, French and Rumanian fruit. The imports of both oranges and lemons have been somewhat larger this season than last. The increased imports of foreign fruit into Germany during the present season, particularly of American apples, is indicative of the much improved purchasing power in that country.

In the dried fruit trade the imports of prunes have fallen off, while the takings of raisins have increased as compared with 1925-26. So far this season, to April 30, the United States has supplied 43.5 per cent of the German prune imports and Yugoslavia 51 per cent. Of the raisin imports, the United States has furnished 25 per cent and Turkey 54 per cent.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July - April		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27 a/	March	April a/	April
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
APPLES:					
United States...	752,398	2,640,000	595,397	485,000	174,304
Austria.....	120,471	b/ 527,968	90	d/	511
Italy.....	1,475,878	b/ 1,457,460	25,157	c/	51,678
Belgium.....	980,454	575,000	23,319	5,000	82,587
Holland.....	2,283,958	420,000	15,938	5,000	9,600
Hungary	545,788	b/ 344,780	-	c/	-
Rumania.....	510,029	b/ 282,915	3,111	c/	8,643
Yugoslavia.....	255,683	b/ 387,668	506	c/	-
France.....	1,427,833	b/ 621,752	291	c/	49,994
Switzerland....	180,822	b/ 1,449,483	12,506	c/	2,375
Czechoslovakia..	281,808	b/ 476,253	2,641	c/	661
Others.....	393,675	355,721	1,944	10,000	4,625
Total.....	9,278,797	9,539,000	629,900	505,000	384,978
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
ORANGES:					
Total d/.....	5,047,998	5,523,000	1,281,298	1,005,000	820,764
LEMONS:					
Total e/.....	1,125,721	1,343,000	146,785	155,000	144,074
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1 000 lbs
PRUNES:					
United States...	27,134	23,900	2,452	1,900	833
Yugoslavia.....	34,542	28,200	1,210	1,000	1,719
Total.....	65,332	54,900	3,811	3,000	2,999
RAISINS:					
United States...	11,301	12,900	1,023	1,100	650
Turkey.....	25,654	28,200	1,471	1,400	1,781
Others.....	12,029	11,300	565	600	968
Total.....	48,984	52,400	3,059	3,100	3,399
CURRANTS:					
Total.....	19,619	20,200	1,427	1,500	902

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-March only; April, if any, included in "Others".
c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ In boxes of 70 pounds. e/ In boxes of 74 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	July - April:	1927	: 926		
	: 1925-26:	1926-27:	March	April	April
	:	:	:	:	:
<u>FRESH FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Apples..... 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 14,338:	19,786:	1,922:	1,288:	1,346
Apricots and peaches " pounds	: 4,024:	8,929:	1,176:	28:	31
Bananas..... " bunches	: 10,814:	11,541:	910:	925:	1,276
Lemons..... " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 1,465:	1,696:	227:	165:	144
Oranges..... " " <u>c/</u>	: 10,107:	10,165:	1,971:	1,303:	1,414
Pears..... " pounds	: 61,737:	154,899:	2,787:	1,474:	2,151
Plums..... " "	: 56,497:	47,462:	374:	101:	59
	:	:	:	:	:
<u>DRIED FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Currants..... " "	: 121,299:	122,840:	3,594:	8,642:	5,845
Raisins..... " "	: 116,511:	113,682:	4,152:	5,880:	3,723
	:	:	:	:	:

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-51

June 24, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

CONDITION OF APPLES AND OTHER DECIDUOUS AND SMALL FRUITS
IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, JUNE 1, 1927

In contrast to the poor outlook for the fruit crop of the United States the condition of apples in Germany and England, our important foreign markets, is good, the crop of England being better than that of last year. In Canada, another source of supply for the European markets, a decided increase over the 1926 apple crop is expected.

United States

The fruit crop of the United States seems likely to be less than that harvested in any recent year with the exception of 1921 when late frost killed the blossoms in the central tier of states from Virginia west to the Rocky Mountains, according to the crop report of the Department of Agriculture. In many sections apple trees were still in bloom on the first of June in the important fruit belts around the Great Lakes and it is too early for a reliable forecast of production for the country as a whole. General prospects, however, point to one of the lightest crops in years. The condition is reported as 57.2 per cent of normal, which is below any previous June 1 apple condition in 17 years with the exception of 1921. The June 1 condition in 1926 was 78.3 while the 10-year average is 69.7.

The peach crop is forecast at 45,400,000 bushels or approximately two-thirds of the 68,400,000 bushels produced last season when the crop was large. The June 1 condition was 51.8 per cent of normal compared with 74.3 per cent on June 1, 1926 and a 10-year average of 64.9 per cent. Pear prospects are not much better as the crop is expected to be only about 73 per cent as large as that of last year, the indicated production being 18,600,000 bushels. Prospects are particularly poor in the Pacific Northwest and from Pennsylvania and Missouri south.

Canada

Conditions in Canada on June 1, based entirely on blossom prospects, indicated a commercial apple crop of 3,767,390 barrels as compared with 2,984,230 barrels in 1926, or an increase of 26 per cent, according to a report of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This estimate would give a 15 per cent increase over the five-year average of 3,279,220 barrels. The present outlook is exceptionally favorable for a good crop of apples, especially in the eastern provinces, although there is no doubt that the present estimate will be materially changed once the fruit set is known and the June crop completed.

Other fruits promise from fair to good crops in Canada, although weather conditions throughout the fruit growing provinces have been cool and wet, resulting in a backward spring which is generally eight to ten days later than normal. Pears are estimated at 60 per cent in British Columbia and 200 per cent in Ontario, according to the official report. Both sour and sweet cherries are a light crop, being 60 per cent for British Columbia and 50 per cent in Ontario. Peaches are 85 per cent in British Columbia and 100 per cent in Ontario.

Conditions in the provinces were reported as follows: British Columbia experienced cool, unsettled weather all spring and severe frosts from April 18 to 20, which retarded growth in the fruit growing sections. The season is about fifteen days later than normal. Apples in the Okanagan Valley are patchy and present indications point to a crop 85 per cent of last year. In Ontario conditions were cool and wet during May and were particularly unfavorable during the blossoming period. In spite of conditions the bloom throughout the province has been particularly heavy on all fruits. In commercial producing districts conditions are for a crop 180 per cent of 1926. In western Ontario the increase is estimated at 87 per cent while eastern Ontario promises an increase of 69 per cent. The blossoming period in Quebec has been about normal. Trees wintered well and show no signs of winter injury. The season in Nova Scotia has been very unfavorable for the development of bloom on all fruits and is much later than normal. The season is also late in New Brunswick.

The following is a summary of commercial apple crop prospects from blossom conditions in 1927 as compared with 1926.

Province	1926	1927 estimated	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
British Columbia	1,312,360	1,049,870	80
Ontario	598,700	1,081,650	180
Quebec	115,800	105,870	91
New Brunswick	30,000	30,000	100
Nova Scotia	927,370	1,500,000	162
Total	2,984,230	3,767,390	126

England

Fruit prospects in England are better now on the whole than were anticipated the first of May, according to the report of the Ministry of Agriculture for the end of May. Although apples and pears blossomed heavily, it was feared that severe frosts during the last week of April would have a disastrous effect on the fruit crops. However, the resulting damage was quite irregular, varying considerably between orchards, and many high districts and those enjoying shelter escaped serious injury. In regard to apples, Bramleys Seedling suffered severely in most places and crops will be light. Cox's Orange Pippin and Beauty of Bath



were also affected severely and will not yield a heavy crop. Good promise is shown by Allington, James Grieve, Worcester Pearmain and Lord Derby, which were not much affected by frosts. Lane's Prince Albert, Newton Wonder and cider varieties show no signs of damage and carry a good set of fruit.

Pears suffered badly from frost. Fertility, Conference, Hesse and Lammas are bearing fair crops but other varieties are very light. Plums are fair to poor. Sweet cherries are very poor because of severe frost damage but Morellos have set well in parts of Kent and Bucks. Most small fruits are fairly satisfactory in spite of frost damage.

Germany

Prospects in Germany, an important market for United States apples, are so far favorable for the apple crop but pear conditions are unfavorable in some sections, reports Agricultural Commissioner Heas in a cable to the Department of Agriculture. Some frost and weather damage is reported to fruit in Czechoslovakia and the upper Danube but the extent of the damage is unknown.

France

The fruit crops of France are promising, according to Consular reports. Apple trees in the Cherbourg district showed a heavy bloom, which indicates a yield above the average. The pear crop is expected to be lighter than that of 1926, but cleaner, states a trade report. Prospects for cider apples and common pears are very good in the Havre district of France, but only small crops of black currants, plums and strawberries are expected and the prospects for cherries are said to be very poor, according to a June 8 report of the Empire Marketing Board of the United Kingdom. The Board also reports that a good crop of gooseberries, black-currants and Alexandrian pears are expected in the Chasselay district, but that the crop of William pears is expected to be moderate and the quantity of cherries suitable for export not large.

Other Europe

In Hungary, fruit trees blossomed well but frost and hailstorms caused some damage. With the exception of apricots other fruits promise a good yield. In Denmark, severe weather has retarded all early fruits. Unofficial reports state that the cherry crop is practically lost and that early pears have suffered severely. There was a fall of snow as late as May 14. Fruit crop prospects in Portugal are generally good. In Italy, trade reports indicated that the blossoming of apples and pears was heavy and prospects are good. However, apricots have been damaged by cold weather. In Spain, apricots promised a heavy crop in May.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-52

June 28, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

JUNE PROSPECTS FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Reports from the fruit districts of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, France, Rumania and Italy indicate that this year's apple crop, on the basis of June conditions, will be slightly below average, on the whole, and that the pear crop may be considerably below average, states Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Berlin, in a report to the Department of Agriculture. Prolonged cold, rainy weather and night frost have retarded the development of fruit crops north and east of the Alps, and in the case of pears, have done considerable damage. Apples were thought to have been damaged by frost, but latest reports indicate that losses were overestimated and that with good weather from now on, an average or slightly below average crop may be harvested.

According to private reports, an average crop of apples can be expected in Germany, provided the weather is favorable, and that insect damage, which has been hindered by recent cool weather, is not greater than normal, states Mr. Haas. The crop in Eastern and Northern Germany is reported as considerably retarded by unfavorable weather, but it should be remembered that the most important commercial districts are in Southern Germany, where conditions have been more favorable. Frost has caused small damage to apples in some districts, but is less important than at first thought. The outlook for the pear crop in Germany is much less favorable than for apples, according to reports from all districts.

The Czechoslovakian apple crop is expected to be below average and little better than that of last year, when a poor crop was harvested. Recent cool weather and rainfall have hindered the development of insects. The Elbe Valley apple crop is estimated at about one-third above that last year. The Czechoslovakian pear crop will also be small, probably not more than half as large as last year's crop. The crop of Salander and Lukas varieties will be very small, but Kaiserkroneen promise to be better.

The development of the apple crop in Austria, particularly in the higher lying districts, is reported to have been considerably hindered by frost and cold weather in the middle of May. Some frost damage is reported, and the setting of fruit was not satisfactory. In Styria a good average crop is expected, according to later reports from Mr. Haas. The outlook for pears is reported somewhat better than for apples, and the cherry crop is said to be satisfactory in the lower lying districts. A rather heavy drop of plums is reported.

In the Italian Tyrol, bad weather which has prevailed for the past four weeks has reduced apple prospects. The crop is expected to be quite small and below that of last year. Pears in the Tyrol are average to good. The condition of apples in northern Italy south of Tyrol and in Piedmont is somewhat better than in the Tyrol, and possibly better than last year.

Latest reports from France state that fruit generally is slightly below last year. A good crop of cider apples and common pears is expected in Western France, but the better varieties of pears are reported to be scarce.

Damage to fruit crops generally, as a result of frosts in the middle of May, is reported from Hungary, according to Mr. Haas. The official report, however, indicates an average crop of apples and pears, he says. In Rumania a crop smaller than last year is expected. The May frosts are reported to have done heavy damage to pears in Holland, and Russet apples, cherries and plums also suffered.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-53

July 7, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN MAY

There were seasonal declines in the imports of most fresh and dried fruits into Great Britain and Germany in May. The imports of fresh fruit into both countries, however, were on a considerably higher level during the 1926-27 season than in the preceding year. The outstanding features of the trade, from the point of view of American producers, were the tremendous increase in the takings of American apples in Germany and the substantial increase in imports into Great Britain. Germany also imported more raisins from the United States in 1926-27 than in the preceding year, but the takings of American, as well as Yugoslav, prunes fell off. The British trade in fruits during the 1926-27 season has been featured by increased takings of both fresh and dried fruit. It is of particular interest to note the larger imports of fresh apricots and peaches, most of which in recent months have been coming from the Union of South Africa. The following tables show the imports of fruit into Great Britain and Germany during May, with comparisons:

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	July - May		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27	April	May	May
<u>FRESH FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Apples .. 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	15,473	20,932	1,288	1,146	1,135
Apricots and peaches " pounds	4,684	10,449	28	1,520	660
Bananas " bunches	11,749	12,500	925	959	935
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,613	1,818	165	122	148
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	11,061	11,086	1,303	921	954
Pears " pounds	64,492	157,748	1,474	2,849	2,755
Plums " "	56,573	47,523	101	61	76
<u>DRIED FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	128,680	135,037	8,642	12,197	7,381
Raisins " "	125,337	127,136	5,880	13,454	8,826

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July - May		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27 a/	April	May a/	May
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States ..	790,773	2,339,000	483,364	200,000	38,375
Austria	120,471	b/ 527,963	-	c/	-
Italy	1,484,010	1,464,000	4,900	2,000	8,132
Belgium	984,923	b/ 574,779	4,865	c/	4,469
Holland	2,288,272	421,000	3,663	3,000	4,314
Hungary	545,788	b/ 344,780	-	c/	-
Rumania	571,126	b/ 282,915	-	c/	1,097
Yugoslavia	255,683	b/ 387,668	-	c/	-
France	1,445,710	b/ 621,752	-	c/	17,877
Switzerland ...	191,944	b/ 1,451,607	2,124	c/	1,122
Czechoslovakia :	281,808	b/ 476,388	135	c/	-
Others	465,170	217,143	5,041	70,000	71,495
Total	9,425,678	9,609,000	504,592	275,000	146,881
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total d/	5,650,201	6,117,000	1,003,890	595,000	602,203
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total e/	1,278,443	1,528,000	154,617	185,000	152,722
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States ..	27,384	25,900	1,887	2,000	750
Yugoslavia	35,890	29,200	1,013	1,000	1,348
Total	67,839	57,900	2,988	3,000	2,557
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States ..	12,185	13,900	1,109	1,000	884
Turkey	27,528	29,400	1,413	1,200	1,874
Others	12,965	11,800	622	400	936
Total	52,678	55,100	3,144	2,600	3,694
<u>CURRANTS:</u>					
Total	20,921	21,500	1,575	1,200	1,302

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-April only; May, if any, included in "Others".
c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ In boxes of 70 pounds. e/ In boxes of
74 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-54

August 1, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRESH FRUIT OUTLOOK IN JULY 1927

The general outlook for fruits has not changed materially since the June report. Conditions in Canada, England and the Continent point to apple crops above those of last year, while in the United States production is expected to be the smallest in 20 years with the exception of 1921.

The mid-July outlook in Continental Europe for the marketing of the 1927 American apple crop is, on the whole, very favorable, according to a report from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Loyd V. Steere at Berlin. The continental apple crop, while larger than last season, promises to be somewhat less than average in size and the pear crop will be a relatively small one, especially in comparison with last year's good crop. At the same time there has been considerable improvement in economic conditions in several of our leading continental markets. Buying power has improved in Germany and to some extent in Czechoslovakia, Austria and probably also in the Scandinavian markets, where economic depression was at its worst in Denmark and Norway last season, reports Mr. Steere.

United States

Indications in the United States the beginning of July pointed to very short crops of most fruits. Total apple production is estimated at 45,567,000 barrels, compared with 82,153,000 barrels produced last year; this would be the shortest crop in 20 years with the exception of 1921. Commercial apple production is estimated at 26,179,000 barrels compared with 39,411,000 barrels harvested in 1926. The northeastern and north central states have mostly from one-half to two-thirds as many apples as last year, the south one-third as many, Idaho one-fifth more than last year, and the other western states three-tenths less than last year.

The pear crop is expected to be about 17,650,000 bushels, or 69 per cent of last year's production. The peach crop is estimated at 45,462,000 bushels or about two-thirds of the heavy production of 1926. The crop is light in practically all of the eastern states and approximately half of this year's crop will be produced west of the Rocky Mountains. Grape prospects are below average in most of the eastern states, but prospects have improved in California and a record crop of 2,318,000 tons is expected there. In Florida all fruit crops have been seriously reduced by frost.

Canada

The July estimate for the 1927 apple crop of Canada is 3,482,000 barrels, which is below the June forecast of 3,767,000 barrels, but 17 per cent above last year's production of 2,984,000 barrels, according to the report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Weather conditions throughout the fruit growing provinces during the first half of June were generally cool with abundant and in some instances excessive

moisture, resulting in a generally backward season. During the latter part of the month, however, conditions improved and crops made good growth, the apple crop condition still remaining above the average for the last five years.

Other fruit crops remain fair to good. Pears are a light crop in British Columbia, being now estimated at 65 per cent of last year's crop, or about 107,800 boxes. In Ontario the June drop was severe and the crop is now estimated at about the same as last year, or 62,000 bushels. In Nova Scotia a crop 150 per cent of 1926 is expected. Cherries are light in all districts of British Columbia and the crop is expected to be only about 50 per cent of last year. In Ontario sour cherries promise 60 per cent of last year and sweet cherries about 50 per cent with a total crop of about 60,500 bushels. Peaches are expected to be only 40 per cent of 1926 in British Columbia, while in Ontario the crop is about equal to that of last year, or 158,000 bushels. Plums are patchy in British Columbia. Commercial production is placed at 236,000 crates. In Ontario 50 per cent of last year's production is expected, or about 86,000 bushels, while in Nova Scotia plums promise 200 per cent of 1926.

The following is a summary of the commercial apple crop prospects by provinces on July 1 as compared with the June 1 forecast and production of last year:

Province	1926	1927	
	Final	June 1	July 1
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
British Columbia	1,312,360	1,049,870	1,049,000
Ontario	598,700	1,081,650	900,000
Quebec	115,800	105,870	103,000
New Brunswick	30,000	30,000	30,000
Nova Scotia	927,370	1,500,000	1,400,000
Total	2,984,230	3,767,390	3,482,000

Commercial crops are estimated on the basis of fresh fruits moved to market and do not include fruits used for evaporator, canning and other manufacturing purposes.

England

English apple prospects are somewhat less promising than a month ago but still definitely better than a year ago when production was much below normal, according to a cable received on July 10 by the Canadian Government. Most dessert varieties promise a fair to good crop; Cox Orange Pippin and Beauty of Bath are only fair. Cooking varieties are variable; most varieties carry fair crops, but Bramley's Seedling are poor almost everywhere.

Pears show very light crops of most varieties, owing to frost damage and dropping. Hesse, Fertility and Conference bear more fruit than others. Plums are below average and fair to poor generally; Greengages are very light and Damsons, although somewhat better than last year, are short.

Conditions on the Continent

Generally speaking, the apple crop north of the Alps, according to Mr. Steere, promises to be an average one. Reports from Czechoslovakia during July have been generally more optimistic, and it appears that Czechoslovakia will probably have a considerable surplus of apples for export. In southern Germany conditions vary considerably, a good crop being reported from some districts, but in other sections and also in northern Germany, conditions are less favorable. South and east of the Alps, however, crop prospects are not favorable. In the Italian Tyrol, the most important export district of Italy and the chief source of high quality European apples, the crop will be very poor. The export regions of Austria also have a small apple crop and production will be reduced in Hungary.

The pear crop is fairly good in some of the higher lying regions of Austria and Switzerland, but in practically all other parts of Europe, production will be less than average and in many sections much reduced. Late pears are relatively more promising than early varieties.

Germany

Apple prospects in Germany up to the middle of July had not changed much since a month ago, but are slightly more favorable, if anything. The crop for Germany as a whole is expected to be about average in size and larger than that of last year. While conditions vary somewhat, the outlook is relatively better in southern Germany, the principal surplus region, than in the other parts of the country. Around Lake Constance (on the Swiss border), which is a very important district, the crop is reported to be below normal, but in most other districts of southern Germany it varies from average to good. About an average crop is expected in central Germany, but the outlook is less promising in the north, especially around Hamburg.

The German pear crop will be below average and much smaller than last year, especially in sections of central and northern Germany.

Czechoslovakia

The apple outlook in Czechoslovakia has improved during July, and the crop is now expected to be fully average in size. The crop is most promising in Bohemia, the principal export region, where a full crop is expected. It seems likely, therefore, that Czechoslovakia will probably be an important exporter this season. The pear crop will probably be average. The outlook is very unfavorable for stone fruits. Apples are less promising in Moravia and Silesia than in Bohemia, but these are less important districts.

Austria

Fruit prospects in Austria are generally less favorable than a year ago. The apple crop for the country as a whole will not be greatly below average, but prospects are least favorable in the export districts, the crop being small in Styria and varying from medium to small in lower Austria. The pear crop will be a comparatively good one, although smaller than last year, and is most promising in the higher lying regions. Stone fruits will also yield less than last year.

Switzerland

The apple crop of Switzerland, a considerable share of which is produced around the southern side of Lake Constance, is estimated to have been 83 per cent of a ten year average on July 1, having deteriorated from 96 per cent on June 1, according to official Swiss estimates. The pear crop, however, is still quite promising, the condition on July 1 being 94 per cent of average as compared with 103 per cent on June 1. Stone fruits, however, promise only a small crop, probably not more than 60 to 75 per cent of a normal yield.

Italy

Apple prospects in the Italian Tyrol (Alto Adige and Trentino) are very unsatisfactory, some trade reports estimating the crop at only about 20 per cent of the last year's crop. This is especially noteworthy, as this region is a large producer of high quality apples for export to Germany and other northern European markets. The outlook here is of no little importance to the United States. The crop in the higher lying orchards is relatively better than in the valleys. In the Piedmont, in the northwestern section of Italy, the outlook is good, a crop much above last year being expected. This section of Italy, however, ships chiefly to the domestic market. Summer pears vary from medium to good in the Tyrol, but the crop of winter pears will be small.

Other European countries

Reports from Hungary continue to indicate that both the apple and pear crops will be below average. End of June reports indicate that French fruit crops this year will be generally inferior in size to those of 1926. Cider fruits in the provinces along the English Channel will give a good yield, but other varieties are less promising. The crop of table pears in Calvados is estimated to be only about 25 per cent of normal. While cold, wet spring weather influenced all fruit crops in Holland, conditions have improved and apples are now expected to give a good yield. The pear crop will be only medium, but late varieties are generally more promising than early fruit. Prospects in Denmark the latter part of July were very bad for pears, while apples, though better, were below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-55

August 5, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

THE FRUIT IMPORT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN 1926-27

Great Britain and Germany are the leading markets for the fruit exports of the United States. It is of particular interest at the present time, therefore, to review the fruit import trade of those countries during the season just past and to consider, in the light of these data, the prospects for the present marketing season. The fruit imports of both Great Britain and Germany were considerably larger during the 1926-27 season than in the years immediately preceding. The share of the United States in the trade of Great Britain was fully maintained and in the case of Germany was much larger than in previous years, principally because of the very large takings of American apples.

During the twelve months ending June 1927, the United Kingdom imported the equivalent of 21,777,000 boxes of apples as compared with 17,208,000 in 1925-26. This substantial increase was made in spite of the unfavorable demand situation prevailing in England during the first part of the 1926-27 season as a result of the prolonged coal strike. In the face of this situation, the increase may be largely accounted for by the failure of the 1926 British apple crop together with the abundant supplies of relatively low priced American apples. The English apple crop this year is expected to be somewhat larger than the very poor crop of 1926 but still below normal. It is probable, therefore, particularly in view of the fact that economic conditions in Great Britain are considerably improved over last year, that that country will offer a good market for American apples this year.

With the exception of plums and oranges, all other fresh fruits were also imported into the United Kingdom in larger quantities in 1926-27 than in the previous year. The marked expansion in the trade in apricots and peaches, a large part of which come from the Union of South Africa, is particularly noteworthy. The decrease in the takings of oranges, which may have had the effect of increasing to some extent the consumption of apples, may be accounted for by the reduction in size of the Spanish orange crop.

The outstanding feature of the German import trade in fresh fruit during 1926-27 was the tremendous increase of over 250 per cent in the takings of American apples as compared with the preceding year. This was due to the relatively low prices at which American apples were quoted and to the relatively poor apple crops in Germany and other European countries which supply the German market.

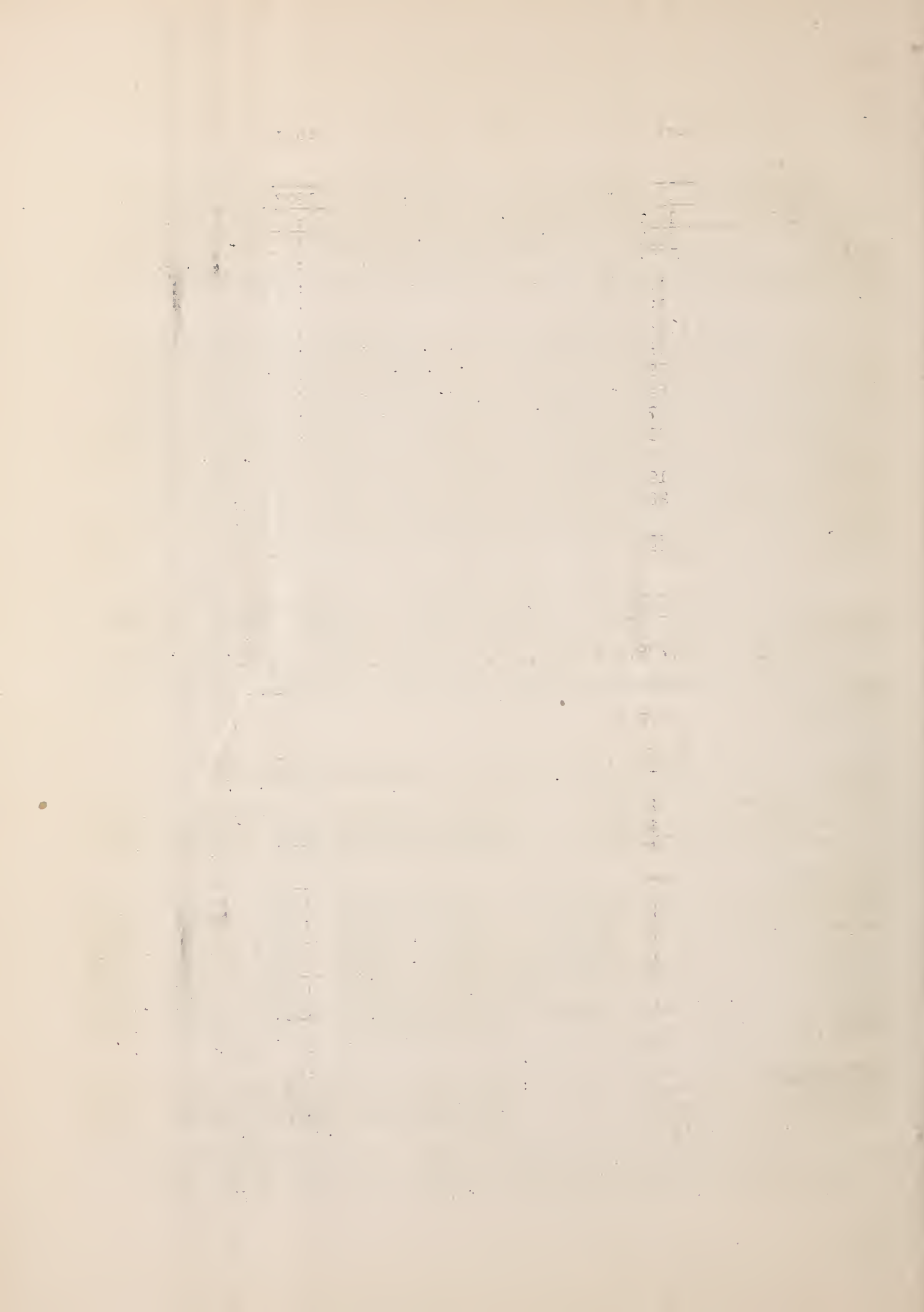
In estimating the probable demand for American apples in Germany during the present (1927-28) season, it is important to note the outlook for competing apples from other European countries. The economic situation in Germany continues favorable and the consumption of apples should be as large as, if not larger than, in 1926-27. It is, therefore, largely a question of how the imports will be divided among the various competing countries. In general, judging by reports received to date, it may be said that American apples will meet considerably more competition in the German market from European producing countries than was the case in 1926-27. For a detailed statement on European fruit prospects, see Foreign Service release F-54.

In the dried fruit trade Germany took less prunes, both from the United States and Yugoslavia, in 1926-27 than in 1925-26, but the imports of both raisins and currants increased. Present indications point to a smaller output of prunes in Yugoslavia this year than last, which should leave an opening for increased takings of American prunes during the present season.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1927

Commodity and Unit	July - June		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27	May	June	
	:	:	:	:	:
FRESH FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	17,208	21,777	1,146	845	1,735
Apricots and peaches " pounds	9,576	19,529	1,520	9,080	4,892
Bananas " bunches	12,752	13,612	959	1,112	1,003
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,878	2,070	122	252	265
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	12,178	11,771	921	685	1,117
Pears " pounds	67,434	158,902	2,849	1,154	2,942
Plums " "	58,749	50,188	61	2,665	2,176
	:	:	:	:	:
DRIED FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	136,603	141,325	12,197	6,288	7,923
Raisins " "	134,693	142,348	13,454	15,212	9,356
	:	:	:	:	:

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds; includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.



FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1925 - 1927

Commodity and country	July - June		1927		1926
	1925-26	1926-27 <i>a/</i>	May	June <i>a/</i>	June
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:					
United States.	815,164	2,880,000	200,919	40,000	24,391
Austria	120,471	<i>b/</i> 528,474	506	<i>c/</i>	---
Italy	1,484,060	<i>b/</i> 1,464,289	1,929	<i>c/</i>	50
Belgium	985,174	<i>b/</i> 575,170	391	<i>c/</i>	251
Holland	2,289,595	<i>b/</i> 421,133	2,966	<i>c/</i>	1,323
Hungary	545,788	<i>b/</i> 344,780	---	<i>c/</i>	---
Rumania	571,126	<i>b/</i> 282,915	---	<i>c/</i>	---
Yugoslavia ...	255,683	<i>b/</i> 387,668	---	<i>c/</i>	---
France	1,446,897	<i>b/</i> 621,752	---	<i>c/</i>	1,187
Switzerland ..	191,344	<i>b/</i> 1,451,802	195	<i>c/</i>	---
Czechoslovakia	281,808	<i>b/</i> 477,039	651	<i>c/</i>	---
Australia	<i>d/</i>	<i>d/</i>	66,844	80,000	92,368
Others	558,710	380,978	2,572	5,000	1,172
Total	9,546,420	9,816,000	276,973	125,000	120,742
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES:					
Total <i>e/</i> ..	5,799,657	6,242,000	594,704	126,000	149,456
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
LEMONS:					
Total <i>f/</i> ..	1,470,711	1,788,000	186,161	259,000	192,268
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:					
United States.	28,934	27,400	2,019	1,500	1,050
Yugoslavia ...	37,136	31,000	1,003	1,800	1,246
Total	70,454	61,400	3,099	3,400	2,565
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
RAISINS:					
United States.	13,928	15,000	980	1,100	1,743
Turkey	29,652	30,900	1,176	1,500	2,124
Others	13,699	12,300	465	500	734
Total	57,279	58,200	2,621	3,100	4,601
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
CURRANTS:					
Total	22,320	23,000	1,202	1,500	1,399

a/ Rounded figures. *b/* July-May only; June, if any, included in "Others".
c/ If any, included in "Others". *d/* Included in "Others". *e/* In boxes of
 70 pounds. *f/* In boxes of 74 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-56

September 1, 1927

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRESH FRUIT OUTLOOK IN AUGUST 1927

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Fruit prospects in the United States, Canada and continental Europe are less favorable than they were a month ago, while prospects in England remain the same. Estimates of the Canadian and European apple crops, while above last year's production, are below earlier expectations and the quality is below last year and under average. In the United States, also, the crop continues to decline from earlier estimates and is considerably below last year.

The German trade expects a food demand for apples this autumn, according to a cabled report from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Loyd V. Steere at Berlin. During the first weeks of August there were relatively large receipts of apples on the German markets, from Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the domestic crop. Buyers were cautious but the demand for Tyrol apples was strong. Early apple prices are above those of last year but are weakening.

The British market is glutted with inferior domestic apples which are selling between 36 cents and 60 cents per bushel, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. There are very few first grade apples on the market. Continental fruit is not bringing brokerage, transportation and parking costs, states Mr. Foley. American Gravensteins sold in Liverpool during the last week of August at \$3.16 to \$3.41 per barrel, in London at \$3.28 per barrel, and in Glasgow at \$3.16 to \$4.38. Hudson River Bartlett pears brought \$14.60 to \$18.25 per barrel in London during the same period.

United States

The condition of the United States fruit crop previously reported as unfavorable declined still further during July. The commercial apple crop, according to the report of August 10, is estimated at 24,831,000 barrels or 1,348,000 barrels less than the forecast of a month ago. The reduction is due to continued dropping and to loss from scab and aphids in the eastern and central states. Allowing for the lower quality, the crop is only about half as large as that of last year and is the smallest one reported since 1921 when 21,557,000 barrels were harvested.

Peaches and pears are both below last year's production, the peach crop is estimated at 44,820,000 bushels as compared with 69,715,000 bushels harvested in 1926, while the pear crop estimated at 18,000,000 bushels is only 70 per cent of last year's production. Grape prospects are poor in all important eastern states, but California expects about an average yield on an increased acreage. The total crop is estimated at 2,539,000 short tons as compared with 2,350,000 short tons produced in 1926. The California crop is expected to include 455,000 short tons of wine grape varieties, 1,373,000 short tons raisin grape varieties, and 488,000 short tons of table varieties. Estimates for other California fruit crops are as follows, figures for 1926 are given in parenthesis: apricots 187,000 short tons (176,000), plums 58,000 short tons (71,000), dried prunes 204,000 short tons (150,000), almonds 12,700 short tons (15,750), walnuts 41,000 short tons (15,000).

Canada

In Canada also fruit prospects are less favorable than they were a month ago, according to the August 15 report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July estimate of the commercial apple crop has been reduced from 3,482,000 barrels to 2,999,000 barrels or slightly above last year's crop of 2,984,230 barrels. The reduction is due to unfavorable weather conditions in the eastern fruit provinces which have caused a rapid development of scab and insect injuries. Although the crop in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario has been reduced, it still shows an increase over last year, while British Columbia is about 20 per cent less than the heavy crop of 1926.

The August estimate by provinces of the commercial apple crop as compared with early estimates and with last year's final figures is given below:

Province	: 1926	:	1927 estimates	
	: Final	: June 1	: July 1	: August 1
	: figure	:	:	:
	: <u>Barrels</u>	: <u>Barrels</u>	: <u>Barrels</u>	: <u>Barrels</u>
British Columbia ...	1,312,360	1,049,870	1,049,000	1,049,000
Ontario	598,700	1,081,650	900,000	650,000
Quebec	115,800	105,870	103,000	120,000
New Brunswick	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Nova Scotia	927,370	1,500,000	1,400,000	1,150,000
Total Canada	2,984,230	3,767,390	3,482,000	2,999,000

The pear and plum crops in Nova Scotia are expected to be greater than those of last year. In eastern Ontario the pears are sizing well and are of a good quality. A crop of 114,330 bushels is expected as compared with 61,800 bushels harvested in 1926. The yield of peaches in the Niagara district is estimated at 150 per cent of last year or 238,050 bushels as compared with 158,700 bushels harvested in 1926. The grape crop in this region is expected to equal that of last year when 19,200 tons were harvested.

Great Britain

The British apple crop is very poor and in fact is the worst in the last ten years, according to a cable of August 31 from Agricultural Commission. Foley at London. There has been much scab and hail damage during recent weeks. The pear crop is generally poor as a result of much hail damage. Ordinary plums are generally a poor crop, greengages are average, while damsons are fair in places but generally poor.

Conditions on the Continent

Apple prospects in Europe in the middle of August were slightly less favorable than in July, according to Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Some improvement in the condition of the crop was reported from Austria, Holland and Belgium, while in Switzerland and Germany the crop deteriorated somewhat. In Northern Europe the crop is reported as generally poor. Trade estimates as to the size of the crop vary, some dealers estimate the crop as not much above last year, while others are more optimistic but consider it below average. As to quality the crop is said to be average or slightly below and not above last year.

Germany

The apple crop in Germany as a whole is estimated to be larger than last year but is apparently below average. The crop in the southern part and part of the central region, however, is reported as average. The German pear crop is mostly considerably below average.

Austria

In Austria weather conditions during July were favorable for the development of the fruit, forming large fruit of a good quality. Condition of apples and pears in Austria as a whole on August 1 showed slight improvement over those of July 1. In Styria, however, the prospects are less favorable than a month ago and a small crop may be expected.

Czechoslovakia

The fruit outlook in Czechoslovakia is the same as that of a month ago, which was to the effect that a crop fully average in size was expected. The quality of both apples and pears is relatively good.

Switzerland

Slightly unfavorable conditions are reported in Switzerland for both apples and pears, which have deteriorated slightly from the July report. On August 1 the apple crop was estimated at 81 per cent of the 10 year average as compared with 83 per cent reported on July 1, the pear crop is placed at 88 per cent of the 10 year average as compared with 94 per cent on July 1.

Other European countries

Good apple and pear crops are expected in Netherlands and Belgium, and it is quite likely that considerable exports will be sent to western Germany from these countries. In France good supplies of middle and low quality apples and pears are reported but there is a shortage of fruits of high quality. The apple and pear crops in the Scandinavian countries are poor. Conditions in Italy remain unchanged since July when an unsatisfactory apple crop was reported in the Italian Tyrol which is of considerable importance in supplying apples to German and other northern European markets.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
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19
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

September 29, 1927

FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN MARKET PROSPECTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1927

Fruit prospects in the United States and Canada are less favorable than they were a month ago. While in England and Continental Europe the crops of apples are turning out larger than was at first anticipated. Estimates of the Canadian apple crop are now below last year's production and in the United States the crop continues to decline and is considerably below last year and the smallest crop since 1921.

Early in September the British Market was overloaded with English and Belgian apples and disappointing prices were realized on early shipments of American apples to that market, according to Edwin Smith, fruit specialist of the Department of Agriculture in Europe. Prices received for American apples at the Liverpool auction on September 21, however, showed a distinct improvement over previous weeks. York Imperials from Virginia, for example, brought \$6.33 to \$6.81 per barrel as of \$4.78 to \$6.08 at the auction on September 14. The British markets in general continue to be oversupplied with cooking apples. The British market stands in need of attractive, red eating apples, however, says Mr. Smith.

It does not seem that the central European markets will open up satisfactorily for American apples before Christmas time, states Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. There should be a demand, however, for a certain quantity of good quality table fruit before that time.

United States production

Due to drought in the northern Lake States, prospects for apples show further declines from the low forecasts of a month ago. According to indications the beginning of September, the crop will be only 50 per cent as large as that of last year. Commercial apple production is estimated at 24,198,000 barrels compared with 39,411,000 barrels last year. The total crop is estimated at 123,574,000 bushels compared with 246,460,000 bushels produced last year.

Peaches and pears are both below last year's production. The peach crop is estimated at 44,762,000 bushels compared with 69,715,000 bushels harvested in 1926, while the pear crop, estimated at 18,000,000 bushels, is only 70 per cent of last year's production.

Canadian production

The Canadian commercial apple crop is now estimated at 92 per cent of last year, or 2,740,800 barrels compared with 2,984,200 barrels last year and 82 per cent of a five year average of 3,327,600 barrels, according to the September 15 crop report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This makes the estimate approximately 243,000 barrels less than 1926 and 258,000 barrels less than the forecast of a month ago. The reduction is attributed to extensive aphid injury, hail damage and severe storms in the eastern provinces and prolonged drought followed by hail damage in some sections of British Columbia.

The combined commercial pear crop of British Columbia and Ontario indicates a yield of 211,730 bushels or an increase of 3 per cent over last year's crop of 205,210 bushels. The Ontario crop is 114,320 bushels or 185 per cent of 1926 and the crop of British Columbia is 97,400 bushels or 68 per cent of 1926. The quality is fair to good.

The September estimate, by provinces, of the commercial apple crop as compared with early estimates and with last year's final figures is given below.

CANADA: Commercial apple crop, 1926 and estimates for 1927

Province	1926	1927 estimates				
	Final figure	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	
British Columbia	1,312,360	1,049,870	1,049,000	1,049,000	1,026,800	
Ontario	598,700	1,081,650	900,000	650,000	558,300	
Quebec	115,800	105,870	103,000	120,000	108,600	
New Brunswick	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	27,000	
Nova Scotia	927,370	1,500,000	1,400,000	1,150,000	1,020,100	
Total Canada	2,984,230	3,767,390	3,482,000	2,999,000	2,740,800	

British apple crop

The domestic crop of apples is turning out larger than was at first anticipated, according to Mr. Edwin Smith. The exceedingly rainy summer resulted in a very poor quality so that English growers are taking no chances on storing the poor apples and are loading the market as soon as they are picked. It is expected that the harvest will be over by the end of September but it is probable that much of this fruit will be on the market during all of the autumn months.

Continental European apple crops and markets

With the Continental European apple crop now coming on the market in volume, the general impression seems to be that production is slightly larger than had been expected, according to a report dated September 15,

from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. This is the case not only in Holland and Belgium, but also apparently in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria and Rumania. All of these countries will have considerable fruit to export. While the total Continental supplies will probably not be above average, they will be materially greater than last year and it does not appear that the market will really open up satisfactorily for American fruit much before Christmas time.

It seems, however, that there should be a demand for a certain amount of good quality table fruit from America before Christmas, as the crop in Belgium and Holland and some parts of Germany is not of good quality, and also as the usual supplies of fancy table fruit from Northern Italy will be much curtailed this year. The demand for American apples is likely to be weak during October as Continental supplies will be heavy and prices probably comparatively low during that period.

Important factors favorably affecting the market outlook this season are the great improvement in economic conditions in Germany and surrounding countries during the past year, and also the small pear crop all over Europe. With Continental apples promising to sell at relatively low prices during the next two months, and with the supply of pears much decreased, the increased purchasing power of the people should bring about fairly rapid movement of the crop into consumptive channels, and this clear the way for overseas imports during the winter months. If this proves to be the case, then comparatively good prices seem likely to develop later in the season, as there should be practically no competition from Italian fruit this winter, and Czechoslovakian, Austrian and Swiss apples, which are reported quite good in quality this season, will have been largely marketed by the first of the year or possibly earlier.

While the apple crop in the Scandinavian countries is generally poor this year, it should be noted that these markets are already receiving considerable shipments from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Belgium in addition to some early American fruit. The Copenhagen market is so far reported to be showing a satisfactory demand for good quality fruit, but it is important to remember that economic conditions in the various Scandinavian countries differ materially. Sweden is enjoying quite satisfactory business conditions, but both Norway and Denmark are suffering from depression. Sweden promises to be an even better market than last year for American fruit, but there has been comparatively little improvement for many months in the other two countries.

Germany

Reports indicate such a wide variation in this year's German apple crop, both in size and quality, that it is difficult to draw a general conclusion as to the crop. Trade ideas have changed very little during the past month, however, and it still appears that production will be considerably above last year, but, nevertheless, below average. The quality of the apple crop is apparently about average, although rather poor in some sections. The pear crop is turning out, as expected, materially below average.

lean crop and a higher level of prices, will undoubtedly be realized.

Continued

Arrivals of domestic fruit on German markets, as well as shipments from Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Holland, have been large during the past month, states Mr. Steere. The demand for this fruit has been satisfactory and up to expectation, but supplies have been sufficient to depress prices, except in the case of the best stock, which is bringing about average returns. End of August arrivals of early American apples moved rather slowly at the high prices asked. It does not seem that the German market will absorb large quantities of American fruit much before Christmas, although, in view of the rather short Continental supplies of good table fruit, there is probably a market for limited quantities of good quality American fruit before that time.

German imports of American apples this year, with the small American crop and a higher level of prices, will undoubtedly be much smaller than those of last year. Imports from neighboring countries, on the other hand, particularly Holland and Czechoslovakia, will doubtless be much larger than last year, as the crops in both these countries are good.

Holland and Belgium

The apple crop in both Holland and Belgium is now said to be very good, as far as size is concerned, but the quality is not entirely satisfactory. Exports, however, will be large, especially from Holland to Western Germany, according to Mr. Steere. The trade is placing the surplus in Holland at around 500,000 metric quintals as compared with 120,000 last year, and 470,000 in 1925. Most of these will go to Germany.

Czechoslovakia

The apple crop in Bohemia, which is by far the most important export district of Czechoslovakia, is now estimated at twice that of last year and the quality is also reported very good. Fruit is well developed, and of good color and flavor. Exports of both apples and pears are well under way and business, especially in pears, is reported brisk.

Switzerland

Recent reports from Switzerland indicate little recent change in the outlook for the apple crop, but if anything, a slight improvement. Swiss shippers consider the outlook favorable for sales and exports of table apples, and prices for early varieties are generally satisfactory. The demand for Gravensteins has been especially good.

Austria

August conditions were reported very favorable for the maturity of the apple crop in Austria, with the result that earlier varieties are already harvested, except in higher lying orchards.

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Italy

The picking of the apple crop in Northern Italy has now been nearly finished and the crop is apparently in line with previous expectations, that is, a very small crop in the Italian Tyrol but a fairly good crop in the Piemont region. Trade reports from Bolzano estimate a quantity of only 100 carloads for shipments from that district during September and the first half of October. The Piemont crop is said to be best in varieties of less importance on foreign markets, that is, varieties ordinarily shipped in bulk. Such shipments as occur will take place mostly during October. The good crop in this region will by no means take the place of the deficit in the Tyrol.

Rumania and Bulgaria

Reports on Rumania indicate a satisfactory crop of both apples and pears. The amount available for export is estimated at about 70,000 metric quintals in the case of apples and 50,000 for pears.

The Bulgarian apple crop is said to have suffered from the drought this season, but some shipments have already been received in German markets.

France

The apple and pear crop in France is apparently turning out somewhat better than expected. This is especially true of cider fruit along the Belgian border and the English Channel, but desert apples in many parts of the same regions are also satisfactory, both as to yield and quality. This being the case, it is entirely probable that France will be an important exporter of apples, at least during the early part of the season. In years of good crops in France exports to Germany are usually important.

The French apple and pear market has recently been reported weak with prices low.

Scandinavian markets

Business on the Copenhagen apple market has been reported relatively brisk during the latter part of August and the first part of September, especially for good quality fruit. Shipments have been received so far from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Belgium and the United States. The market for pears was rather weak in the latter part of August, but there has been some improvement during September.

Just what may be expected in the way of a market in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries this winter is somewhat uncertain in view of the depressed economic conditions in Denmark and Norway, but it is important to note that the domestic apple crops in this region are poor and that general business conditions in Sweden are quite satisfactory. Denmark and Norway imported considerable fruit last winter in spite of similar economic conditions, but apple prices last year were low.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-58

November 2, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRESH FRUIT PRODUCTION ESTIMATES IN OCTOBER, 1927

In contrast to larger supplies in England and the Continent the apple crops of North America are decidedly below those of last year, according to latest reports.

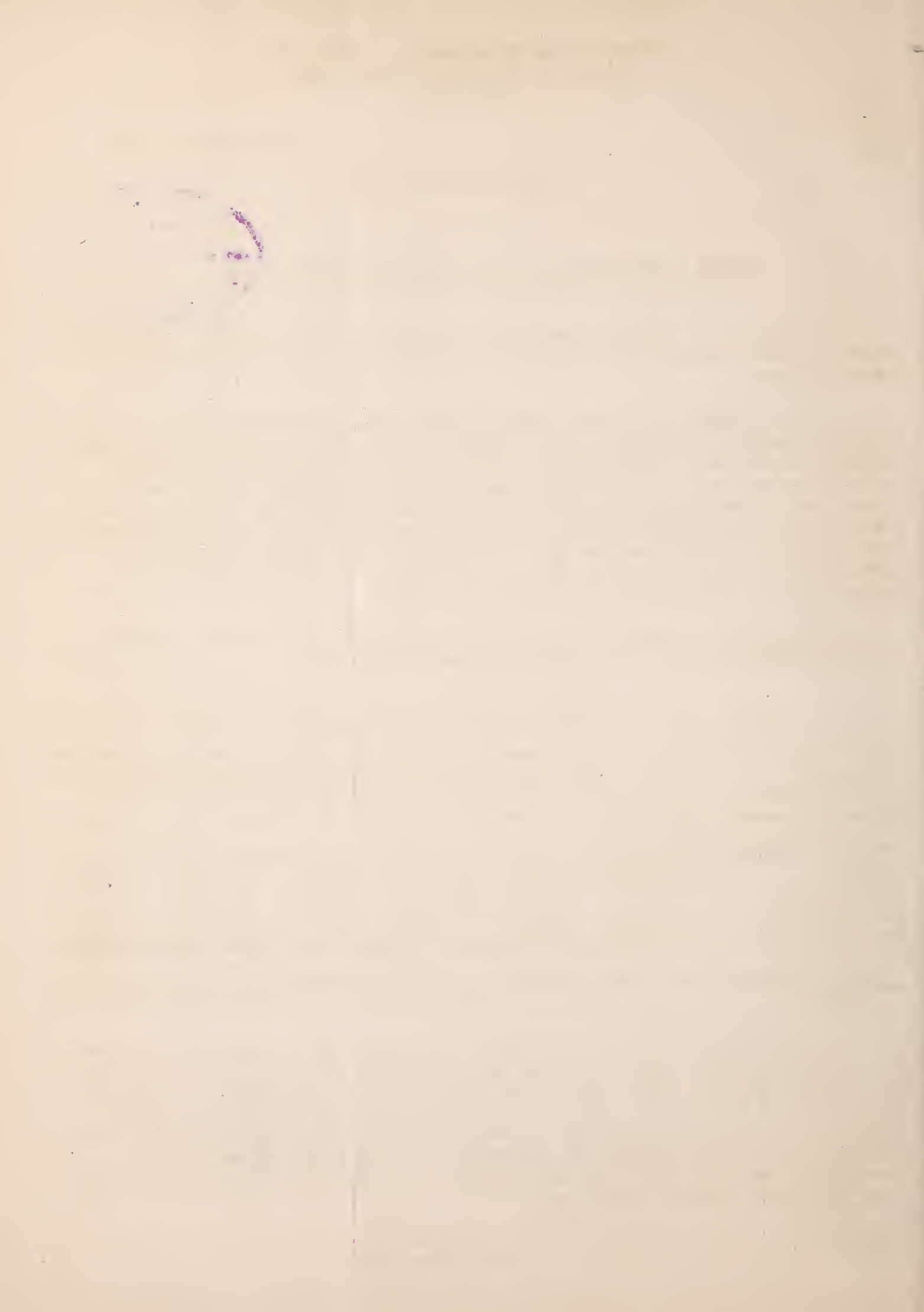
The 1927 commercial apple crop of Canada is now estimated at 2,720,800 barrels, according to the October report of the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This is slightly below the September estimate and 9 per cent below last year's crop of 2,984,230 barrels and is 18 per cent below the five year average of 3,327,590 barrels. All provinces report lighter yields than last year except Nova Scotia and the increase in that province is only a slight one. According to the Dominion Bureau of Agriculture the quality of the crop is none too good and the percentage of apples suitable for storage will be below average.

The October estimates by provinces as compared with earlier estimates and with last year's final figures are given below:

CANADA: Commercial apple crop 1926 and estimates for 1927

Province	1926	1927					
	Final figure	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	
British Columbia	1,312,360	1,049,870	1,049,000	1,049,000	1,026,800	1,026,800	
Ontario	598,700	1,081,650	900,000	650,000	558,300	542,800	
Quebec	115,800	105,870	103,000	120,000	108,600	104,600	
New Brunswick	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	27,000	26,500	
Nova Scotia	927,370	1,500,000	1,400,000	1,150,000	1,020,100	1,020,100	
Total Canada	2,984,230	3,767,390	3,482,000	2,999,000	2,740,800	2,720,800	

The condition of the United States apple crop shows no improvement and the harvest will be small, according to the October reports of the Department. Commercial production is estimated at 24,330,000 barrels compared with last year's crop of 39,411,000 barrels. Total production is 123,115,000 bushels or only half as much as the crop of 246,460,000 bushels harvested last year. Peach production is estimated at 45,963,000 bushels or 34 per cent below last year, while the pear crop is expected to be 17,800,000 bushels compared with 25,644,000 bushels last year.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-59

November 7, 1927.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

TARIFF ON FRESH FRUITS IN PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The tariff rates on fresh fruits in the principal European countries in effect on October 1, 1927 are shown below. With the exception of the Norwegian rates on apples and pears, these rates are substantially the same as those shown in F.S./F-35, issued October 14, 1926. It will be noted that in some countries the duties are levied on the gross weight of the fruit and container, while in others a deduction is allowed for weight of container.

In Germany, the general tariff is the rate established by law. The conventional tariff is the rate fixed by treaty. The conventional rates apply not only to imports from the country that is a party to the treaty but to the imports from all other countries which enjoy most-favored-nation treatment under the terms of their commercial treaties with Germany. Imports into Germany from the United States enjoy the conventional rates. In France, where the rates are known as general and minimum, the United States enjoys the minimum rate on fruits.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Fresh fruits Free

Rates in foreign currency:		In U. S. currency <u>a/</u>	
General	Conventional	General	Conventional <u>b/</u>

GERMANY:

	Marks	Marks	Dollars	Dollars
	per 100 kgs.	per 100 kgs.	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.

Oranges, fresh	20.00	2.50	2.17	.27
Lemons, fresh	12.00	free	1.30	---
Bitter oranges, fresh,				
and other citrus fruits..	12.00	2.00	1.30	.22
Apples:				
<u>Unpacked</u>				
From Sept. 25 to Nov. 25..	6.00	2.00	.64	.22
From Nov. 26 to Dec. 31..	8.00	2.00	.86	.22
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 24..	8.00	4.50	.86	.49
<u>Packed</u>				
In sacks of at least 50:				
kilos gross (110 lbs.):				
from Sept. 25 to Dec. 31:	15.00	2.50	1.62	.27
In other packing (i.e.:				
boxes, barrels, etc.):	15.00	7.00	1.62	.76
Pears:				
<u>Packed in sacks weighing:</u>				
at least 50 kilos gross:				
(110 lbs.) from Sept. 1:				
to Nov. 30	-----	2.50	----	.27
In other packing	-----	7.00	----	.76

	: Rates in foreign currency:	In U. S. currency <u>a/</u>
<u>NETHERLANDS:</u>		
Apples	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem
All other fresh fruit, in- cluding citrus fruit, packed:	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem
<u>DENMARK:</u>		
	<u>Crowns per kilo</u>	<u>Dollars per 100 lbs.</u>
Oranges and orange peel, lemons and grapefruit	0.065	.79
Tare: Cases, 20%	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
Fresh fruits in fancy pack- ing, also pineapples, peaches and apricots, fresh:	1.00	12.16
All edible fruits not other- wise specified (including apples and pears)	0.01	.12
Tare on item last mentioned: Baskets, 12%		
<u>SWEDEN:</u>		
Pears, apples and berries ...	0.10	1.22
Tare: In casks or cases, 12% In chip baskets, 10% In wicker baskets, 15% :	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
Other fresh fruit (including oranges, lemons and grape- fruit)	0.10	1.22
Tare: Oranges, in cases weighing gross: 50 kilos (110 lbs.) or less, 22% More than 50 kilos (110 lbs.) 18% Bitter oranges in cases, 22% :	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
<u>NORWAY:</u>		
	<u>Gold Crowns per kilo c/</u>	<u>Dollars per 100 lbs.</u>
Apples and Pears:		
Imported from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	0.60	7.18
Imported from Jan. 1 to July 31	0.30	3.59
Note: The Customs Department may in certain instances admit above fruit from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 at 0.30 Gold Crown per kilo		
Oranges of all kinds, lemons, limes, bitter oranges and grapefruit	0.03	.36
Tare: Cases 22% :	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	

		: Rates in foreign currency: In U. S. currency <u>a/</u>			
		: General	: Minimum <u>d/</u>	: General	: Minimum <u>d/</u>
		: Francs	: Francs	: Dollars	: Dollars
		: per 100 kgs.	: per 100 kgs.	: per 100 lbs.	: per 100 lbs.
FRANCE:					
Lemons, oranges and other	:		<u>Gross</u>	:	<u>Gross</u>
citrus fruits not speci-	:			:	
fied	:	26.00	6.50	:	.46
Mandarins	:	52.00	13.00	:	.92
Bananas	:	20.40	5.10	:	.36
Hothouse grapes and fruits:	:			:	
(net)	:	780.00	195.00	:	13.87
Grapes for wine making	:			:	
(raisins de vendange) and:	:			:	
wine residues (imported	:			:	
between July 15 and	:			:	
Nov. 15	:	211.20	52.80	:	3.76
Apples for table use	:	17.00	4.25	:	.30
Pears for table use	:	20.40	5.10	:	.36
Apples and pears for cider:	:			:	
or perry	:	10.20	2.55	:	.18
Figs and almonds	:	20.40	5.10	:	.36
Other fruit imported dur-	:			:	
ing the season when they	:			:	
ripen in France:	:			:	
Ordinary table grapes	:			:	
in small containers	:			:	
weighing 20 kilos	:			:	
(44 lbs.) or less	:	54.40	13.60	:	.97
Peaches, nectarines and:	:			:	
apricots	:	31.20	7.80	:	.55
Plums, cherries and	:			:	
strawberries	:	20.40	5.10	:	.36
The same fruit imported:	:			:	
at any other time	:	136.00	34.00	:	2.42
All other fresh fruit	:	20.40	5.10	:	.36

Compiled from information furnished by the Division of Foreign Tariffs, U. S. Department of Commerce.

a/ Conversions to United States currency made at exchange rates prevailing on October 1, 1927.

b/ American fruit takes conventional tariff.

c/ Rates quoted in gold, but are payable in paper plus 10% gold surtax.

d/ American fruit takes minimum schedule.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-60

November 12, 1927

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

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BRITISH AND GERMAN IMPORTS OF FRUIT

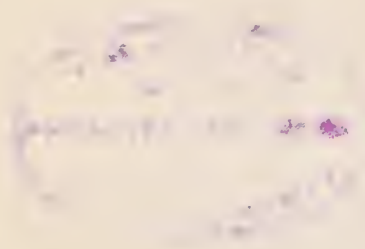


The imports of fruit into Germany during the first three months of the fiscal year were on a somewhat higher level than in 1926 but the takings of Great Britain declined. The German imports of apples during the quarter July to September amounted to 998,000 bushels as compared with 843,000 bushels last year. The principal increases occurred in imports from Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The imports from the United States were also larger than during the same period last year but in view of the improved apple crops in Europe and the higher prices of American apples, it is not likely that Germany's imports during the present season will be as large as last year. There should be a good market for high quality American fruit in December and later months after the bulk of the Continental supplies has disappeared. Recent imports from England indicate that the large supplies of low quality British apples are disappearing and that the market is undersupplied with good dessert varieties. The imports of raisins into the United Kingdom during the three months July to September were considerably larger than in 1926 but the takings of currants show a falling off.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1926 and 1927

Commodity and Unit	July-September :		1927 :		1926 :	
	1926	1927	August	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
FRESH FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a</u> /	2,187:	1,706:	303:	880:	1,238	
Apricots and peaches " pounds	6,508:	5,610:	810:	392:	352	
Bananas " bunches	4,983:	3,885:	1,115:	1,357:	1,393	
Lemons " boxes <u>b</u> /	488:	319:	75:	112:	130	
Oranges " " <u>c</u> /	1,040:	991:	230:	275:	148	
Pears " pounds	104,176:	78,820:	38,116:	34,308:	39,244	
Plums " "	41,765:	56,611:	20,516:	14,382:	5,768	
DRIED FRUITS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	27,270:	21,936:	2,940:	16,494:	12,231	
Raisins " "	27,930:	35,527:	9,556:	13,251:	14,193	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds; includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.



FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1926 and 1927

Commodity and country	July - September		1927		1926
	1926	1927 a/	August	September	September
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:					
United States ..	15,573	22,000	3,517	10,000	6,233
Austria	37,173	64,000	13,789	50,000	25,769
Italy	235,687	175,000	97,824	65,000	108,717
Belgium	86,470	120,000	35,063	85,000	65,612
Holland	47,915	74,000	19,834	55,000	38,601
Hungary	253,208	296,000	140,002	150,000	71,324
Rumania	47,544	69,000	29,456	40,000	32,142
Yugoslavia	21,981	b/ 31,667	30,329	c/	14,631
France	1,052	b/ 130	130	c/	536
Switzerland	3,276	b/ 361	361	c/	2,615
Czechoslovakia ..	18,578	52,000	11,664	40,000	5,025
Others	75,153	93,842	3,122	75,000	39,231
Total	843,610	998,000	384,091	570,000	410,436
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES:					
Total d/	85,138	110,000	18,594	10,000	2,110
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
LEMONS:					
Total e/	407,541	392,000	116,415	83,000	71,950
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:					
United States ..	8,514	8,400	2,615	1,200	1,612
Yugoslavia	4,491	b/ 12,271	434	f/	32
Total	13,954	21,000	3,136	1,400	1,719
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
RAISINS:					
United States ..	2,886	3,200	714	800	338
Turkey	4,281	4,300	1,340	900	1,090
Others	3,652	1,800	381	300	242
Total	10,819	9,300	2,435	2,000	1,670
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
CURRENTS:					
Total	4,821	5,100	1,654	1,100	1,177

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-August only; September, if any, included in "Others". c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ In boxes of 70 pounds. e/ In boxes of 74 pounds. f/ Not shown separately in cable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-61

November 29, 1927

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN IMPORTS OF FRUIT IN OCTOBER

Fruit imports into both Germany and Great Britain declined for the period July-October 1927 against the corresponding period of 1926. In both countries the October apple imports were substantially below those of a year ago. The German records indicate a decrease of 33.6 per cent in October apple receipts below last year's figures, although they were nearly 3 times as large as in September of this year. Practically all of the leading sources of German apple imports sent smaller quantities than in October of last year, with the exception of Belgium and the Netherlands. October receipts from the United States reached only 17 per cent of the 58,748 bushels imported in October 1926 from the unusually large United States crop. Orange imports, however, have maintained their lead over last year, but lemons still lag behind 1926. In dried fruits, prunes continue to exceed last year's levels, with Yugoslavia showing larger increases than the United States. Raisins, however, have not yet attained the 1926 volume, although both Turkey and the United States are credited with sending larger quantities. The British figures show a general gain over September in fruit imports, but the total for the season to date is still behind that of last year. Apples made a gain over September of 63 per cent, but were still sharply below figures for October 1926. Important gains for October also occurred in currants and raisins.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1926 and 1927

Commodity and unit	: July-October :		1927		1926	
	: 1926	: 1927	: Sept.	: October	: October	
<u>FRESH FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	
Apples1,000 boxes <u>a</u> /	: 6,282:	3,148:	880:	1,442:	4,095	
Apricots and peaches " pounds	: 6,542:	5,704:	392:	94:	34	
Bananas " bunches	: 6,257:	5,091:	1,357:	1,206:	1,274	
Lemons " boxes <u>b</u> /	: 661:	446:	112:	127:	173	
Oranges " " <u>c</u> /	: 1,192:	1,355:	275:	364:	152	
Pears " pounds	: 130,545:	97,117:	34,308:	18,297:	26,369	
Plums " "	: 45,290:	62,198:	14,882:	5,587:	3,525	
<u>DRIED FRUITS:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	
Currants " "	: 61,240:	63,043:	16,494:	41,057:	33,970	
Raisins " "	: 55,477:	65,009:	13,251:	29,482:	27,547	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds; includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

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FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1926 and 1927

Commodity and country	July - October		1927		1926
	1926	1927 a/	September	October a/	October
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States ..	74,321:	32,000	9,921	10,000	58,748
Austria	271,457:	144,000	50,034	30,000	234,284
Italy	635,060:	261,000	66,018	85,000	399,373
Belgium	235,501:	304,000	83,224	135,000	149,031
Holland	180,201:	424,000	54,524	350,000	132,286
Hungary	311,500:	353,000	152,789	55,000	58,292
Rumania	103,997:	144,000	39,407	75,000	56,453
Yugoslavia	104,533:	122,000	45,034	45,000	82,552
France	310,317:	133,000	2,545	130,000	309,265
Switzerland ...	728,854:	500,000	19,220	430,000	725,578
Czechoslovakia :	164,137:	178,000	41,116	125,000	145,559
Others	223,811:	68,000	8,331	40,000	148,658
Total	3,343,689:	2,661,000	572,163	1,660,000	2,500,079
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total b/	91,875:	127,000	10,365	17,000	6,737
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total c/	500,959:	472,000	83,402	80,000	93,418
	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States ..	9,295:	9,800	1,180	1,400	781
Yugoslavia	6,170:	12,600	144	200	1,679
Total	16,616:	22,700	1,419	1,700	2,662
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States ..	3,157:	3,800	805	600	271
Turkey	9,885:	10,100	935	5,700	5,604
Others	4,673:	2,900	268	1,200	1,021
Total	17,715:	16,800	2,008	7,500	6,896
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>CURPANTS:</u>					
Total	7,568:	7,400	1,058	2,400	2,747

a/ Rounded figures. b/ In boxes of 70 pounds. c/ In boxes of 74 pounds.

